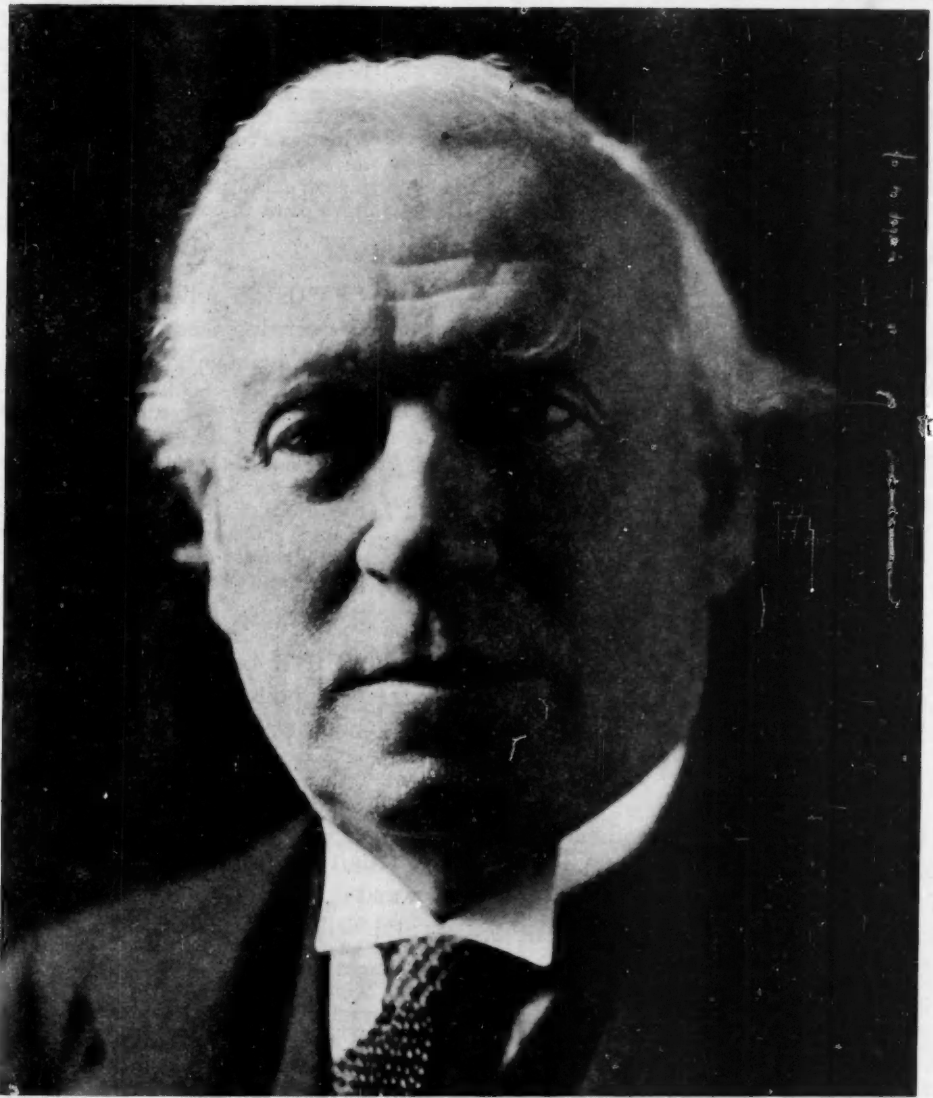


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



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VOL. II NO. 6

THE RT. HON. H. H. ASQUITH
"Unromantic, academic"—
See Page 8

OCT. 8, 1923



With the First Folios

Recently I met Joseph D. Rogers, Sales Manager of the Art Metal Construction Company, in the drawing-room of the Vanderbilt Hotel.

Said Mr. Rogers, "I have just arrived from Great Britain. I left copies of the book you wrote for us, "Things That Live Forever", in the principal libraries of England and Scotland. The volume was graciously received, because it is genuine literature."

My second book for this house of storied bronze and steel "The Banking House in Art Metal", has just come from the press.

JAMES WALLEN

Persuasive

Advertising Copy and Plans

NEW YORK STUDY:
VANDERBILT HOTEL

STUDY:
EAST AURORA, N. Y.

Correspondence to East Aurora

WHEN your ship, at last, comes in it is not the gold you prize but the gracious words of those who think well of you. Accordingly I am happy over the announcement issued by the Toledo Advertising Club for the lectures at the University of Toledo:

"They will start off with the man who is generally considered the best copy-writer in America today, James Wallen. As a master of the arts of advertising Mr. Wallen stands out among his fellows as Conrad does among today's novelists. He has found romance in business where men never saw it before. He has created a new vital force in advertising in the fascinating grace of his business stories and the un-

capable common sense and logic of his presentations. His individuality of style has become the literature of persuasion."

THE following expression from Jacob Rapoport, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of Garment Center Capitol, New York City, is published to indicate that I distinguish between genuine advertising and words with pictures on paper, substance and shadow:

"Mr. Wallen planned and executed the advertising and publicity campaign of Garment Center Capitol in a very masterful manner, reflecting a great deal of credit to his foresight and ability. The results attained, as far as we are concerned, have been remarkable, considering the little money spent.

Most advertising men I have met were mere space sellers and copy writers. Mr. Wallen is essentially an advertising psychologist. I consider him the master-mind of all the advertising men that I have come in contact with."

THERE follows a letter from the discerning George French:

"From the Taylor store in Cleveland I yesterday received your book on that city—"Cleveland's Golden Story"—and before I sought my downy I had read it—every particular word of it.

"I do not know exactly how to characterize that in the book which interested me. It is, I guess, the informality of the style, the lucidity of it, the making me see without intensity or effort in the style. It is so much like an informal talk. The book is in the Wallen style."

THE book you give away should be good enough to sell. An advertising booklet should have the elements of a "best seller," combined with the stability that makes a classic. It is my purpose to prepare advertising literature substantial enough to gain a thorough reading and afterward admission to the bookshelf. Advertising and Selling once said:

"James Wallen is one of the best advertising men in the Middle West. He lives and works in his own individual way; and it is because his work is individual that it is unique, and because it is unique it is valuable to his customers. He has just turned out a book of 50 interesting pages for a hardware concern in Buffalo (Weed & Company) to note its hundredth birthday as hardware merchants. The book is called "From Ox-Cart to Aeroplane," and it is worth reading, even if you do not know the concern or do not care very much about the hardware business."

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 6

Oct. 8, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The President's Week

¶ A delegation of New Yorkers called on President Coolidge to ask him to speak at memorial services in Manhattan on Nov. 2, President Harding's birthday. Mr. Coolidge replied in effect: "Gentlemen, I won't say 'Yes' or 'No.' You shall decide for me. Shall I honor President Harding by remaining in Washington and carrying on his work, or shall I speak in Manhattan?" "Stay on the job!" answered the committee.

¶ It was announced that President Coolidge favored opening all Federal hospitals to ill service men, regardless of whether their diseases were contracted in the service. This plan is not now legal. It is probable that the President may appeal to Congress for a change in the law. If he decides to oppose a soldier bonus, he may present this as a substitute program.

¶ The Harding Memorial Association will soon be incorporated in Ohio. The form of the memorial is still undetermined, but the incorporators will include Calvin Coolidge, members of the Cabinet, Brigadier General Sawyer, Governor Crissinger of the Federal Reserve Board.

¶ Laddie Buck of Atlanta, Ga., a relative of Laddie Boy, arrived at Washington and joined Peter Pan of Boston at the White House kennels.

¶ President Coolidge accepted the Presidency of the Sulgrave Institution, an office held by previous Presidents of the U. S. The Institution is an international fellowship for promoting friendship between the American and British peoples. In 1914 it bought Sulgrave Manor, the former home of the Washington family, for about \$40,000. Sulgrave Manor is in Northamptonshire, close to the Oxfordshire border, about 70 miles northwest of London.

Style

Those who journey to Parnassus go at their particular gaits. Some hobble, like Carlyle. Some stagger, like Henry James. Some swing along gracefully, like Addison. Some minuet, like Stevenson. Some swagger, like Marlowe. A great, great many simply walk. By courtesy we name all manners of proceeding "style"—"literary style."

The road to the White House is not identical with the pathway up Parnassus. Yet those who walk must have a stride, those who speak must have a style, and Mr. Coolidge has just presented the public with a new specimen of the Presidential literary gait—in 1,120 words he addressed the National Convention of the American Red Cross.

By measurement, Calvin Coolidge covered 1,120 words in 62 sentences—an average stride of 18 words a period. This is a short, a simple, almost a mincing gait. It has no flourishes. Full 33 of these 62 propositions are what English teachers

recognize as "simple declarative sentences."

This style is something very near a record, for Presidents. With random excerpts from Presidential speeches, one can make up statistics:

	Average No. Words Per Sentence
Coolidge	18.0
Lincoln	26.6
Harding	28.9
Wilson	31.8
Taft	39.9
Roosevelt	41.0
Washington	51.5

For Puritan simplicity Calvin Coolidge leads all the rest. A few sentences from Mr. Coolidge's peroration:

"This organization had its beginnings in the day of Abraham Lincoln. It is representative of the dominant influences of his time. It partakes of his spirit. It shows the way to a larger freedom. Our country could secure no higher place in history than to have it correctly said that the Red Cross is truly American."

Seven-league sentences are absent from the Presidential rhetoric.

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Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 236 East 39th St., New York, N. Y. Subscription, \$5 per year. Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1923, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE CABINET

Traffic in Arms

Recently the League of Nations drew up a treaty to restrict the traffic in arms. It is known as the St. Germain Convention. The Convention was submitted to our State Department in hope that we might become a party to it. This Secretary Hughes declined for us in a note in which he gave his reasons.

He declared that the U. S. is in sympathy with the movement to restrict the traffic in arms and that by resolution of Congress the President has power to place an embargo on arms to any American country or region under the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the U. S.

But the St. Germain Convention 1) is not a plan for the general restriction of armament, inasmuch as it permits the signatories to supply one another with arms; 2) is objectionable because it prohibits the sale

National Affairs—[Continued]

of arms to countries not parties to the Convention when such action might be highly desirable (as, for example, it might be desirable to furnish arms to some Latin American not a party to the Convention, but defending itself from aggression); 3) would require special legislation by Congress which the Government is not prepared to undertake; 4) is so intertwined with the League of Nations "as to make it impracticable for this Government to ratify."

Who Would Be King

Word came to the U. S. that William Henry Ellis, who preferred to style himself Guillermo Enrique Eliseo, died in Mexico City. Mr. Ellis was one of the most remarkable men who ever acted as agent for the State Department. He was known chiefly for the famous incident in which he delivered a commercial Treaty from this country to King Menelik of Abyssinia. But his unusual history began much earlier.

He was born in Victoria, Tex., in 1864 and claimed to be of Cuban parentage, on account of which he used the Spanish form of his name. He was first a cowboy, then an inspector of customs, cattle trader, cotton raiser. From the cotton and wool business he branched into a scheme for colonizing Mexico with southern Negroes. The colony failed, but he went on; he entered the brokerage business, and went to New York. There he became head of a \$10,000,000 water company which served various towns now incorporated in New York City and known as the Bronx. After some difficulty he sold the water company to the city and was said to have made \$500,000 by the transaction.

Then, in 1904, came the Abyssinia affair. He desired, it is declared, to become King of Abyssinia. He induced the State Department to draw up a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with King Menelik. Kent J. Loomis, brother of the then Assistant Secretary of State (under President Roosevelt) was commissioned to take the treaty to Abyssinia. Ellis accompanied him. Aboard the *Kaiser Wilhelm II* in the English Channel Loomis disappeared. His body was later washed up on the English coast.

Ellis went on, and delivered the treaty to King Menelik. He gave the King heavily jeweled saddles and other gorgeous presents. In return Menelik made him Duke of Harrar and Hawash, a duchy of

1,600,000 acres in extent. But if he had plans to exploit Abyssinia, they came to naught. He returned to the U. S. and had a home at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., still maintaining his interests in Mexico.

In 1903 he had married Ida Lef-ferts Sherwood, and at his death left her and four sons, Guillermo Enrique, Jr., Carlos Sherwood, Porfirio Diaz and Sherwood.

His death leaves few men living who have played so gaily, freely for the stakes of business and statecraft—Zaharoff and d'Annunzio, perhaps.

IMMIGRATION

A New Deal

Albert Johnson of Washington has been a newspaper man most of his life. He has been an editor in New



© Paul Thompson
REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON
He would not alienate our immigrants

Haven, Washington, St. Louis, Tacoma and Seattle. He is now publisher of the *Daily Washingtonian* of Hoquiam, Wash. It happens that he is also a Congressman and, as such, Chairman of the House Immigration Committee. It is, perhaps, because of his newspaper training that advance information was given out about the new immigration bill which he and Secretary of Labor Davis are preparing for the next Congress.

The prospective bill is rather a modification of the present immigration law than an attempt at a new law.

The existing law permits annual

immigration from any country equivalent to 3% of that nationality residing in the U. S. according to the 1910 census, the provision being added that no more than 20% of any nation's quota may immigrate in any one month.

The provisions of the proposed law:

1) Annual immigration quotas of 2% of the aliens of each nationality residing in the U. S. according to the census of 1890.

2) An additional annual quota of the same number, to be applied only to relatives of persons resident in the U. S.

3) A quota certificate to each immigrant, to be issued by consular officials abroad, after the immigrant has answered an official questionnaire. The quota certificates are to be good for six months, so that if an immigrant arrives in the U. S. at any time within that period he cannot be denied admission as being in excess of the quota allowance.

4) Health officers and immigration inspectors on vessels to make necessary examinations en route and save congestion in American immigration stations.

5) Special passports to be given to aliens who wish to go abroad after having taken out first citizenship papers.

The significance:

The basing of quotas on the census of 1890 instead of on the census of 1910 will enlarge relatively the quotas from northern Europe, as compared to southern, because immigration from the latter region has taken place mostly since 1890.

The increase of the gross quota from 3% to 4% is compensated for by the fact that under the census of 1890 the figure on which each quota will be based is less than the same figure under the 1910 census.

The setting aside of half of the allowed immigration for relatives of persons already here will favor those families who wish to make America their permanent home and decrease the hardship to those immigrants who under the present law find it difficult to have their families join them in the U. S.

The issuance of quota certificates not only will prevent anyone from being turned back as in excess of quota but also will stop the immigrant rush at the beginning of each month by allowing the immigrant to reach here any time within six months after securing a certificate.

Special passports for holders of

National Affairs—[Continued]

first citizenship papers will enable them to travel under protection of the U. S. Government. At present, such persons are under the protection neither of their former countries nor of the U. S.

Collisions Abolished

The monthly rush of immigrants to our shores (TIME, Aug. 13, Sept. 10) still exists, to the discomfiture of immigrants and the distress of immigration officials, but one of its dangers has been eliminated. A dozen or more ships, rushing to New York at the close of each month, used to anchor just outside of territorial waters, and when the month began at midnight, would rush through the narrow channel into Quarantine. Not only was there great danger of collision, but also in their haste ships occasionally came in a few moments too early—a costly procedure for the shipping companies.

In preparation for the October rush, the steamship companies last week made an agreement among themselves that the order in which vessels passed Ambrose Channel Lightship should be the order in which they arrived at Quarantine. Vessels arriving before midnight on Sept. 30, after passing the lightship, anchored in Gravesend Bay. Then, beginning at five minutes after midnight, their pilots took the ships into Quarantine, one every ten minutes, in their allotted order.

Thus in due order ships bearing immigrants came into New York harbor in the early hours of Oct. 1. One danger was averted; but Ellis Island, with a capacity of 1,700 immigrants at a time, was "swamped" as usual.

Commissioner Curran, in charge of Ellis Island, standing at the observation post at Fort Wadsworth, watched ten steamers go slowly into Quarantine with 13,146 heads of human cargo. Immigrants to the number of 1,400 were examined on the first day but a week will probably be needed to examine all the arrivals of those few minutes.

TAXATION

Mr. Green's Speech

The National Tax Association held its annual convention at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. It was addressed by William Raymond Green of Council Bluffs, Ia. It happens that Mr. Green is a Congressman, and in the last Congress stood next

in seniority to Joseph Warren Fordney on the all-powerful Ways and Means Committee. With Mr. Fordney's Congressional demise, Mr. Green will become Chairman of that Committee. If a new revenue bill should be passed in the next Congress



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WILLIAM R. GREEN

It happens he is a Congressman

it will be a Green-Smoot, instead of a Fordney-McCumber, bill.

Therefore the National Tax Association marked well the words of Mr. Green of Council Bluffs. Congressman Green expressed both his expectations and his preferences. He expects during the next Congress:

1) Few changes in the tax law, except for minor amendments to simplify the collection of revenue.

2) Strong efforts to reimpose an excess profits tax and a levy on undistributed profits, but probable failure for these efforts because the additional revenue will not be needed.

3) No reductions in taxes, especially if soldier bonus and public buildings measures are enacted.

He would like:

1) Alteration of corporation taxes so that income of a corporation re-invested by the corporation and really added to the wealth of the stockholders may be taxed. He pointed to the Ford Company as a case in point: it invests much of its income in new holdings, thereby increasing Mr. Ford's wealth; Mr. Ford pays no taxes on these additions to his wealth.

2) An additional inheritance tax

on tax-exempt securities and a denial of deductions in income from such securities.

3) Taxes on gifts above a certain amount received in each taxable year.

4) A law to prevent the creation of trusts to avoid taxes.

FARMERS

A Proposal

Out of the West, bankers, farmers and men of politics went to the White House to present to President Coolidge their plan for alleviating distressed farmers. The callers were from the Ninth Federal Reserve District (Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and the northern peninsula of Michigan). In their numbers were: Senator Norbeck, Representative Royal C. Johnson and ex-Governor Herried, of South Dakota; Senator Frazier and Representative Young, of North Dakota; N. J. Holmberg, Secretary of Agriculture of Minnesota.

The President, attended by Secretaries Hoover and Wallace, and by Eugene Meyer, Jr., Director of the War Finance Corporation, heard them, but gave no indication of the state of his feelings. Later the delegation conferred separately with Mr. Hoover and Mr. Wallace.

Their plan as presented to the President called for the revival of the United States Grain Corporation to undertake the orderly marketing and production of grain. They asked for lower railroad freight rates on grain and flour and for an extra session of Congress, called at least a fortnight in advance of the regular session (which starts Dec. 3), to pass appropriate legislation. They did not ask a fixed price for wheat or a higher tariff on that product.

They made the following argument in defense of their plan:

"We are asking for price stabilization through an organization under Governmental direction which will have the power, through coöperation on the part of the farmers, to guide them each year in determining the amount of acres to be seeded and thus (so far as is possible through acreage control) limit the production of wheat to such a point that there will be a proper domestic market for same. . . .

"It is claimed that overproduction and the lack of world markets are responsible for the situation. If such is the case, the above plan, if intel-

National Affairs—[Continued]

ligerly carried out, will solve their problems.

"Statistics show, however, that during 1922 there was produced in the world 531,000,000 bushels less wheat than was the average production during the period 1909-13.*

"Every bushel of wheat produced in the U. S. during 1922 was needed in the world and readily purchased. We have no burdensome surplus in the U. S. at the present time.

"Exports of wheat and flour from the 1922 crop have exceeded 230,000,000 bushels, which is far more than can be spared from the shorter crop of 1923. It is barely possible that instead of the price being held so low because of an over-production of wheat the situation is caused by intelligent and organized buying on the part of our foreign customers."

SUPREME COURT

580 Cases

The "Business as Usual" sign hangs once more over the door of the old Senate Chamber in the Capitol where sits the Supreme Court. When the Court adjourned last June it had some 16 cases under advisement and 368 cases on its docket. On Oct. 1 the nine Justices reassembled, to find that 212 more cases had accumulated during the recess—placing a total of 580 cases on the docket.

On the first day of the Court's Fall session motions were heard but no arguments and the Court adjourned to pay a formal call on President Coolidge. On the second day the Court turned in earnest to demolishing the great mass of work before it.

WOMEN

The World Is Round

Because Cristobal Colón (sometimes known as Christoforo Colombo, or Christopher Columbus), son of Domenico Colombo, a wool comber of Genoa, planted his Green Cross and the royal banner of Spain on San Salvador, one twelfth of October, 431 years ago, there will be celebrations throughout this hemisphere next Friday. On that day the Pan-American International Women's Committee will hold conferences in the capitals of practically every Republic of both the Americas.

The conference in Washington will

* The average world production of wheat during 1909-13 was approximately 3,750,000,000 bushels.

be opened by Eleanor Foster Lansing, Chairman of the U. S. section of the Committee. Mrs. Lansing has every claim to being a true Lady of the State Department; her father was John W. Foster, who succeeded James G. Blaine as Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Benjamin



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MRS. ROBERT LANSING
She will preside

Harrison; her husband is Robert Lansing, who succeeded William J. Bryan as Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Woodrow Wilson.

Besides her diplomatic antecedents, Mrs. Lansing is at home in such a gathering because of her mastery of both Castilian and South American Spanish, not to mention French. She is a woman of affairs, a graduate of Mt. Vernon Seminary and Smith College, a former Director of the Y. W. C. A., a member of the D. A. R. But she is hardly typical as a woman of affairs—she keeps house herself, does her own marketing and has a face "that seems to have been cut out of warm marble." When Mr. Lansing was Secretary of State, every day at five o'clock she called at the private entrance of the State Department with her poodle and her electric coupé and took him for a ride.

The Columbus Day conference over which she will preside will be addressed by Mary Emma Woolley, President of Mt. Holyoke College; Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover;

Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Dean of Civics and Philanthropy at the University of Chicago (first woman called to the bar of Kentucky); Mrs. Maud Wood Park, President of the National League of Women Voters, and eight or nine other prominent women.

A Great Assay

In its plans to secure the passage of an absolute equality amendment to the Constitution by the next Congress, the National Woman's Party includes a great convention of women to be held in the Capital on Dec. 1, 2 and 3.

On the first day a deputation will wait on President Coolidge to ask his support of the amendment. On the second day a mass meeting will be held by members from all over the nation. On the third day (on which Congress convenes) a group of his women constituents will call on every Senator and Representative to ask his support of the measure.

LABOR

At Portland

The American Federation of Labor opened its 43d annual convention in Portland, Ore., and before it came its patriarchal leader, Samuel Gompers, with a declaration of faith.

"On my honor as a man," he swore, "and as an adopted citizen of the United States, with all sympathy for other people in their struggles toward realization of an ideal of freedom, I declare that I believe the Republic of the United States of America is the best form of government on the earth today."

He added, however: "Great as is the United States Government, and best in the world though it is, it is still not good enough for us nor good enough for those who are to come after, and under the law we are here to contribute our share to make it still better. . . ."

In the achievement of this end he placed foremost the question of child labor. He condemned the use of injunctions against Labor, the Ku Klux Klan and radical activities in Labor and out.

Another feature of the opening of the convention was the report of the Executive Council of the Federation, not differing from Mr. Gompers' recommendation, but more specific and more extensive in its attack on:

- 1) Propaganda of the Red Inter-

National Affairs—[Continued]

nationale in the U. S. for the amalgamation of trade unions into one big union.

2) The Federated Press news service, for labor publications, because it gives more attention to any protesting minority than to the bona fide trade union movement," and because William Z. Foster and Arne Swabeck are asserted to be directors of the Press.

3) "The danger to our institutions" if immigration is not restricted further than at present.

4) The use of the injunction in labor disputes, going further and further "in its repressive features."

5) The Ku Klux Klan's "efforts to supplant organized government, to promote religious intolerance, racial antagonisms and bigotry."

6) Fascisti organization in the U. S., "hostile to every institution of American freedom."

7) The Esch-Cummins Railroad Act, which "proved an utter failure."

8) "Five-four" decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court on the constitutionality of laws. The Council recommended that Congress have the power to reenact by a two-thirds vote any law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

RAILWAYS

'Twixt Lucifer and Land

The railroads of the country are caught in a cross-fire between the trainmen and conductors on one hand (who are asking a 12% increase in wages) and the demands of the farmers and others for lower freight rates. At the same time there will be a substantial demand in the next Congress for the repeal of the Esch-Cummins Railroad Act. All these things the railways do not relish.

This will probably be only part of the railroads' trouble, for the demands of conductors and trainmen are expected to be followed by wage demands of other railway employees—especially engineers and firemen. It is estimated that during the last six months these men (conductors, trainmen, engineers, firemen) received wages aggregating \$394,000,000. A 12% wage increase would mean an annual drain of \$80,000,000 or \$90,000,000 on the railroads and restore wages to the highest point they reached in 1920. The conductors, trainmen, engineers, firemen have powerful, well organized unions; if they make demands the other less

powerful employees may well take part.

What will the railroads do? It is assumed that they will let the dispute go for decision to the Railroad Labor Board, even if they feel it necessary to meet the workers' demands, in order that the Government and not they shall be responsible for any discomfiture resulting to the community.

This discomfiture might take several forms. It might mean higher freight rates—which is improbable because of Congressional opposition. It might result in poorer service. Or it might entail loss to the holders of railroad securities. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission there were 777,132 railroad stockholders on Dec. 31, 1922. The bondholders are even more numerous, and include, as has often been pointed out, many savings banks. So actually millions of people are indirect holders of railroad securities.

The attempt to lower freight rates and to repeal the Esch-Cummins Act will be vigorously fought by the roads. They are not at all satisfied with the Act, and a few months ago were in favor of vital amendments. But under the shadow of a demand for the repeal of this Act and the substitution of less favorable legislation, the railways have rallied to its defense.

Already the defense has been set in motion by E. E. Loomis, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., who last week in a published letter defended the Act on the following grounds:

"1) Freight and passenger rates are fixed or controlled entirely by a Government Commission.

"2) Rates are required to be reasonable and to be fixed at levels which will give the owners a 'fair return' on the value of property used for transportation purposes.

"3) The value of the transportation property on which this 'fair return' is based must be fixed by a Government Commission.

"4) Wages paid to labor are subject to supervision and control of a Government tribunal.

"5) No stocks or bonds can be issued except with the approval of a Government Commission.

"A word to your representatives in Congress in line with the above will help to forestall possible impairment of the transportation capacity of the railroads. What the railroads now need is a legislative holiday."

ARMY AND NAVY

Economy

The Veterans' Bureau, often berated for hard-heartedness and inefficiency, is gradually ridding itself of the latter fault. General Hines, "clean-up" Director of the Bureau, announced that 2,025 employees have been dropped from his personnel since March 1. His present force numbers 28,182.

POLITICAL NOTES

In a letter President Wilson recently referred to Senator Shields of Tennessee as "one of the least trustworthy of my professed supporters" (TIME, Oct. 1).

Senator Shields testily replied that the letter was "not called for and published in the interest of the Democratic Party but for the sole purpose of injuring me with the people of Tennessee." He added, however, that he had deep sympathy with Mr. Wilson in his ill health. "We cannot cherish resentment for anything he may now say. He is immune from criticism."

"Lots of people ridicule me," said A. Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney General, in London, "for the drastic steps I took against Communists, but today the peril is not lessening. . . . The Government should have laws preventing speeches which incite violence."

"A great leader, a loyal friend, an ardent supporter, and one whose wise counsel was of inestimable value," said the National Convention of the Red Cross in a resolution in honor of its late head, Warren G. Harding.

A road in Allen County, O., will be planted with trees by school children—6,000 trees in a distance of 26 miles. It will be known as the Harding Highway.

On Nov. 2, President Harding's birthday, memorial services will be held at Marion, O. David Lloyd George has made arrangements to pay his respects to Mrs. Harding about that time. Early in November, Mrs. Harding expects to leave Marion for Washington.

Mrs. Warren G. Harding, Dr. George T. Harding, President Coolidge, George V, Charles E. Hughes, William H. Taft, the Library of Congress, the Vatican Museum will re-

National Affairs—[Continued]

... copies of a memorial volume containing resolutions adopted by the printing division of the Government Printing Office in memory of the late President Harding.

The Controller of the City of Detroit planned to go to New York to ask for a loan of \$5,000,000, although Detroit's bonding limit does not allow such an addition to its debt. "No bonds; a loan on faith and credit" suggests a new era in American politics.

Senator Magnus Johnson, the great-voiced, visited the East wearing coat, collar, tie. He spent two days in Manhattan, which he had visited only once before, as a 20-year-old Swedish immigrant 32 years ago. His visit was heralded chiefly by the radical press, and he found only a moderate sized audience (which applauded heartily at a casual mention of Eugene V. Debs) when he spoke in public.

It was reported that "Magnavox" was disappointed. He had not gone to gather radicals in his train. In his speech he roared: "Don't think that I want to turn things topsyturvy overnight. I wouldn't stand for anything of that kind. . . . I let them call me a radical man. I don't care at all. . . . But the big fellows don't need to be afraid of me. No question about that—at all."

"The trouble with the farm bloc", said Senator Ralph Henry Cameron, Republican, of Arizona, "is that it contains too many captains and too few privates. . . ."

In the current issue of *The Forum*, Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania is styled "a Roman senator among the Babbitts of Washington" because he can quote Pericles from memory.

Said the *Springfield Daily Republican* of the G. O. P.: "It will be admitted that a Party which can hold at the same time former Attorney General Wickersham, courteous and clear-thinking, and Senator Brandegee of Connecticut is a Party with several sorts of elasticity." (Political opponents of Mr. Brandegee seem to delight in phrases similar to the above; during the League of Nations fight in 1920, favorite epithets were "stern and rock-bound Brandegee"



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SENATOR BRANDEGEE

Mr. Wickersham is courteous and clear-thinking

and "Brandegee, who views most things with alarm."

In Oklahoma

The State of Oklahoma between its Governor, its Legislature, its Ku Klux Klan, its Supreme Court and its National Guard is very much at odds with itself. The Legislature desired to impeach Governor Jack Walton for attempting to be "dictator" by putting the state under martial law to suppress outrages attributed to the K. K. K. The Governor had not called a special session, but the Legislators decided that they had the right to meet under the bill of rights in the State Constitution.

¶ The Governor threatened to throw the Legislators into jail if they tried to meet.

¶ W. B. McBee, leader of the Legislators, answered: "The Legislature will meet. . . . I would lie in jail until I rot rather than part with my ideas of American liberty."

¶ Governor Walton declared that by its open defiance the Legislature evidently meant to "ride through blood up to the bridle. . . . But by virtue of the power vested in me as Governor of this state no mob shall rule Oklahoma as long as I am above ground. . . . Don't you think I would have a fair trial in that aggregation of dragons?"

¶ The members of the Legislature circulated a petition among themselves for a special session.

¶ The Adjutant General of the state issued a special military order forbidding such a session.

¶ Governor Walton asked the Federal Government not to let the Legislature meet in any Federal building.

¶ The Governor ordered all work stopped on a \$1,000,000 highway in Mr. McBee's election district, while he investigated whether McBee was receiving "a large fee" from a contracting cement company.

¶ The Legislators walked into the Capitol without hindrance from the military. They presented a call for a special session, signed by 65 of their number, to the Secretary of State. The Secretary said it was "the most glorious doctrine in the history of Oklahoma, a new Magna Charta of American liberties. . . ."

¶ The Legislators went to the door of the House chamber where two guards blocked their way. The Speaker pro tem. started to call them to order. A National Guard officer stepped up, read them an order of the Governor forbidding them to meet. "Move along!" The Legislators left peaceably.

¶ Sixty-seven Legislators applied for an injunction preventing the National Guard from interfering with their assembling. Hearing on the petition was postponed.

¶ Governor Walton had previously called a special election to pass on proposed amendments to the State Constitution. One of them would allow the State Legislature to assemble on a call by a majority of its members without the Governor's assent—would make legal the very thing the Legislature had attempted to do.

¶ The Attorney General petitioned the State Supreme Court to prevent the special balloting. The Court denied the petition.

¶ The Governor ordered out the entire National Guard and called for volunteers to prevent the election.

¶ Local election boards ordered ballots printed. Mr. McBee and others organized meetings to urge citizens to vote in spite of the Governor's proclamation to the contrary.

¶ Said the Governor: "There may be bloodshed, but there will be no election. This is my election. I called it and I certainly have the right to postpone it."

¶ Oklahoma sizzled.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

A Draw?

The German Government officially ordered passive resistance to cease in the Ruhr, thus sweeping aside the primary French objection to a conference on the gigantic problem of reparations. How far the order from Berlin will be observed by the workers in the Ruhr is a question for the future. In the meantime Chancellor Stresemann decided to resume deliveries in kind to the Allies. These deliveries were discontinued by Chancellor Cuno after the French occupation of the Ruhr on Jan. 11.

Premier Poincaré of France received the news of Germany's decision to give up the Ruhr fight with great satisfaction, but he awaited more definite orders from Berlin before placing any reliance in the word of the Government. Work must be continued in the Ruhr before France will consent to a conference with Germany. Unbiased opinion regarded the French occupation as a mistake on the ground that the move lacked economic wisdom. There was never any question of France being morally justified in coercing Germany. At all events Premier Poincaré, in the face of virulent opposition to his Ruhr adventure, has stuck courageously to his purpose and under that head deserves the admiration of the world.

Victory for either side in the Ruhr struggle is a myth. It has cost Germany billions of paper marks, a number of killed, many wounded, many prisoners. Moreover, it has crippled the financial and economic life of the Reich, undermined political institutions and caused great suffering among the people. The cost to France has also been great. Millions of francs have been expended, lives lost. The gain in coal, etc., has been out of all proportion to the cost or to what France might have got out of the Ruhr by pursuing different tactics.

Future events will show that Germany has not surrendered unconditionally to the French. The Stresemann Government is known to have a secret agreement with France, Belgium and Britain guaranteeing to her complete sovereignty in the Ruhr and Rhineland. If for any reason the Allies forsake this agreement, the German Government will still hold the master card. They can throw open the doors of government to Monarchists and Communists and let

the Allies do what they like. Such a situation both the Allied and German Governments are extremely anxious to avoid, and this is the greatest guarantee for rehabilitation of Europe.

GRECO-ITALIAN

Finis

Last week saw the end of the Italo-Greek dispute over the Italian murders near Janina in the Epirus (*TIME*, Sept. 10).

Indemnity. In compliance with the united demands of Italy and the Council of Ambassadors in Paris, Greece deposited in the Swiss National Bank the sum of 50,000,000 lire (\$2,160,000) as a guarantee for such indemnity as the Council might ultimately fix (*TIME*, Sept. 24). This sum was paid over to Italy on the orders of the Ambassadors, who found that Greece was dilatory in tracking down the murderers of the Italian mission on the International Commission for the Delimitation of the Greco-Albanian Boundary.

Evacuation. After payment of the indemnity and the fulfillment of all the remaining terms of the Council of Ambassadors' ultimatum except that dealing with exemplary punishment for the murderers (*TIME*, Sept. 17), Italy evacuated Corfu and the adjacent islands.

Commission of Inquiry. The Commission of Inquiry constituted by the Council of Ambassadors (*TIME*, Sept. 17) to establish the exact responsibility for the Janina murders, continued its deliberations. An Albanian shepherd testified that he had been asked by the Albanian Governor of Argyrokastro "to assassinate a mission." His evidence created a profound sensation and the matter is under investigation.

Greek Protest. At the time of authorizing the payment of the indemnity by the Swiss National Bank to the Bank of Italy, Greece lodged a protest with the Council of Ambassadors. She said that the Italian fleet had returned to Corfu (Italy denied this) and that she had not shown negligence in trying to discover the Janina criminals. Under the latter heading she pleaded extenuating circumstances, stating that she was unable to pursue investigations on Albanian soil, where the murderers are presumed to have sought refuge.

THE LEAGUE

Assembly Ends

With the election of Czecho-Slovakia to the Council of the League of Nations in place of China, the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations (at Geneva) adjourned after a month's session.

Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, of Cuba, President of the Assembly, in an eloquent valedictory address, said the entrance of the U. S. into the League was "vastly important for the future of mankind." His address was received with enthusiasm by the delegates.

It can fairly be said that the only exclusive business enacted during the Assembly was the admittance of Ireland and Abyssinia to the League thus swelling the membership to 54 nations.

Health Section

The fact that the U. S., politically committed to non-membership in the League of Nations, recognizes and cooperates with the various humanitarian and scientific projects of the League is proof of the high quality of these activities. Probably the most active department of the League and perhaps the most beneficent in its results is the Health Commission under Dr. Ludwik Rajchman of Poland. It maintains a staff of epidemiologists and other experts in eastern Europe and parts of the world where outbreaks of typhus, plague and other dangerous diseases are in progress. It arranges international visits for health officials of the member nations, in order that sanitarians the world over may have the benefit of the experience and special methods of those of other nations. The first of these interchanges was held in England in February, the second in Italy in May. The U. S. was represented in both groups.

The third international exchange of health officers is now in progress in the U. S., and will last three months, during which about 25 European and Latin American health officers will visit various cities to observe American public health work. The countries represented are France, England, Italy, Russia, Spain, Poland, Yugo-Slavia, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Mexico, Salvador, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Canada.

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE

Renfrew Returns

Baron Renfrew, alias the Prince of Wales, left his ranch 20 miles north of High River, Alberta, on his return trip to England.

During the week Lord Renfrew received telegrams and letters from blue law exponents urging him to give up his Sunday golf. He did not answer any of them and went on playing. It appears that the cranks had all but tamed the Canadians to give up the clubs and go to church, when, emulating Renfrew's example, all Canada took to playing golf on Sunday.

The E. P. Ranch was invaded by some 300 people who attended the annual picnic of the Alberta Short-horn Breeders' Association. Lord Renfrew's greeting: "Fellow Albertans, you are welcome and I hope you will enjoy the outing. My ranch is open to you today; go as far as you like." The royal rancher was taken at his word, his place was thoroughly inspected by the visitors and he was asked to pose for many snapshots.

A coyote hunt was on the agenda. Renfrew bagged "three animals," presumably coyotes. The afternoon of the same day he stacked oats.

The following day Renfrew rode around his ranch saying au revoir to farm hands, cowboys and neighbors, all of whom were sorry to see him go.

Imperial Conference

William T. Cosgrave, President of the Irish Executive Council; Sir James Craig, Premier of Northern Ireland; W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada; Sir R. A. Squires, Premier of Newfoundland; General J. C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa; S. M. Bruce, Premier of New Zealand, the Maharajah of Alwar, representative of India, were all reported to have arrived in London for the Imperial Conference (TIME, Oct 1), and were addressed at the first meeting at No. 10 Downing St. by Premier Baldwin, who outlined British policies for the past year.

The Premiers were forced to let it be known that they would be able to accept only a fraction of the numerous invitations they had received. *The Daily Mail*, Rothermere daily, applauded their decision, recalling "the Imperial Conference of 1907, when the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then Canadian Premier; the late

Premier Louis Botha of South Africa; and the late Dr. Leander Starr Jameson of Cape Colony were simultaneously ill from over-banqueting."

Mr. George

Ex-Premier Lloyd George was entertained at the American Club in London by the American Society prior to his departure for Southampton en route for the U. S. Ambassador Harvey, in introducing him, said that he was a great democrat, a champion of Anglo-American friendship, "the most vivid personality of his own time and one of the most remarkable personalities of all time. . . . The last time he visited Canada he hadn't enough money to go on to the U. S., but this time he has no excuse. . . . He will have an equally gracious reception from President Coolidge, who has a certain community of interest with him, because the great-great-grandfather of President Coolidge's great-great-grandmother was born in Wales."

He also warned the ex-Premier that in America he would be the object of much curiosity—"a curiosity such as prompted an English girl to ask her governess whether they should go to the Zoo and see the new animals or to Hyde Park and see the American Ambassador in his silk hat."

Mr. Lloyd George said: "I shall be neither a missionary nor a boot-legger, I shall neither preach sound doctrine nor smuggle bad whisky." He said he was going to Canada to express Britain's great gratitude for her aid in the War. Referring to the sorry plight of the Allies in 1917 and the entry of the U. S. into the War, "L. G." said: "Just then that young Hercules of the West came striding along, fearlessly, dauntlessly, and took his stand here by the side of the Armies of France and of Great Britain. Do you know what that meant? You cannot understand it. I want to say what an old Allied Prime Minister thought at that moment." He stated that he wanted to see how things were done in America in a land unfettered by traditional hatreds—a land which "is able to build with both hands instead of having to hold a gun in one hand and a trowel in the other, as in Europe."

At Southampton large crowds gathered to wish ex-Premier Lloyd George God-speed; conspicuous among them were Winston Churchill,

Sir Robert Horne, Sir Hamar and Lady Greenwood, General Smuts. At times the crowd could not contain its enthusiasm, several ladies broke loose and kissed him, the rest of the crowd succumbed to the leadership of the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare (one of the chiefs of the British Nonconformists), who called for hearty cheering, which ended in singing *For He's a Jolly Good Fellow*. To his adherents Mr. George said: "Look after the old country while I am gone."

Arriving on board the *Mawretania* with his party (which includes Mrs. Lloyd George, Miss Megan Lloyd George, Sir William Sutherland and Mr. A. J. Sylvester, his secretary), Mr. George was pounced upon for a statement by a well-ambushed reporter. Said the big little man from Wales: "Mr. Davis, the American Minister of Labor, recently promised me that if I visited the U. S. he would see that I heard some real Welsh music. He knew my weakness. I would go anywhere to hear Welsh music and so I agreed to visit the U. S. after I had been to Canada. I have nothing further to say."

"But you will have to say a lot more to the American journalists," he was informed.

"What! I am sure the press of America will not bother me while I am there for a rest."

When visiting Minneapolis Mr. Lloyd George will be initiated into the Sioux tribe and given a "Sioux-donym."

A Book

Ex-Premier Herbert H. Asquith, in a new book*, relates the part played by Great Britain in Europe during the fateful decade which preceded the spark of war which set fire to the world. He is not concerned with a philosophical disputation of cause nor with the false logic of effect; his book is a narrative of events, events which Mr. Asquith tried to control. He does not defend his actions and rarely resorts to criticizing the actions of others. His book is a record of events, the facts of which are marshaled in orderly array; it is history written like a superb piece of *précis* writing; no verbosity, no propaganda, no distortion, just the truth and facts. It is just the sort of book that unromantic, academic Mr. Asquith might have been expected to write.

The field of the book is that on

* THE GENESIS OF THE WAR—Osgood (25c).

Foreign News—[Continued]

which Mr. Asquith as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Prime Minister of Great Britain played with the World Powers; it is concerned solely with international politics from 1905 to 1914. He claims that "the officially published diplomatic correspondence" is in itself enough to settle the question of the ultimate responsibility for the War, and he proves conclusively that Wilhelm and his advisers were responsible. Nothing new in that. M. René Viviani has done it, M. Sazonoff has done it, many others have done it, but none so succinctly and with more authority than Mr. Asquith.

Mrs. Margot (Tennant) Asquith in the second volume of her autobiography says: "I was tremendously impressed by his conversation and his clean Cromwellian face. He was different from the others and, although abominably dressed, had so much personality that I made up my mind. . . ."

Herbert Henry Asquith is Britain's Scholar-Statesman. His early schooling was done in London. In 1871 he became a classical scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, and subsequently got a "first" in Litterae Humaniores (1874). After that he went in for the Law, joined Lincoln's Inn in 1876 and "took silk" in 1890. His political career started four years earlier. In 1886 he became M. P. for East Fife, a constituency he represented continuously until the general election of 1918, when he was defeated. For two years Mr. Asquith remained out of the House and then came back on a bye-election in Paisley. The principal Cabinet posts he has held: Secretary of State for Home Affairs under Gladstone and Roseberry, 1892-5; Chancellor of the Exchequer under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman 1905-08; Prime Minister (and First Lord of the Treasury), 1908-1916; and in 1914 for a brief period he held the additional portfolio of Secretary of State for War.

Mr. Asquith, now in his 72nd year, is still a power in the House and the leader of the old Liberal Party. His hostility with Lloyd George is political and not personal. Mr. George has a warm personal regard for his ex-chief which is cordially reciprocated by Mr. Asquith. It is considered deplorable that two such eminent statesmen cannot agree to a working arrangement which would unify and consolidate the Liberal Party.

GERMANY

Régime of Dictators

The German Government has long warned the French that if they continued to occupy the Ruhr the Reich would become a prey to Bolshevism. The French Government always looked upon such an eventuality as a bugaboo. The German Government also said that they could not halt passive resistance, because public opinion was too strong. The French said: "Stop resisting before talking." The German Government or-



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PRINCE RUPPRECHT OF BAVARIA
Would he care to be Kaiser?

dered passive resistance to stop and in the place of Bolshevism there have arisen two dictators, one for Bavaria and the other for the Reich.

Bavarian Dictator. Herr Doktor von Kahr, Minister President of Bavaria in 1921, was unanimously elected General Commissioner for Bavaria by the Ministerial Council. Herr Doktor von Knilling remained in name Minister President of Bavaria, but he is subservient to Doktor von Kahr in power and importance.

His Powers. The powers conferred upon General Commissioner von Kahr vested him with authority to call troops and to use troops, to arrest whom he chooses, to keep prisoners in jail without trial, to seize the property of persons declared to be enemies of the nation. The German Constitution was suspended as far as

Bavaria was concerned—laws definitely suspended were: freedom of speech, press, assembly, telephoné; secrecy of mail; secrecy and sanctity of person, dwelling and property. Habeas corpus was declared abolished.

Why Appointed. Late in August Chancellor Stresemann traveled to Munich to confer with Minister President von Knilling on the cessation of the *passivierwiderstand*. Dr. von Knilling unwillingly agreed to back the Federal Government but protested that the cessation of passive resistance should be a question for the Reich to settle and not a subject of discussion with the French and Belgians. In the meantime the Hitler Guards openly condemned German capitulation in the Ruhr and their leader, Adolph Hitler, ordered "grand maneuvers." Dr. von Knilling seemed unable or unwilling to curb the temper of the Hitlerites, whose audacity knew no bounds. The Government Party became alarmed and the Ministerial Council elected Dr. von Kahr as Dictator.

His Record. Dr. von Kahr is a Monarchist to the marrow and pins his faith on the Wittelsbach dynasty, he himself being avowedly Crown Prince Rupprecht's state agent. As Premier of Bavaria in 1921 he organized the famous *Einwohnerwehr* (Home Guards), which led to his resignation, because the Federal Government in Berlin professed to see in them a "grave danger to the State." He now declares that the Treaty of Versailles is dead and that the French killed it. "We have given up passive resistance, but we no longer recognize the Treaty of Versailles. The French themselves broke it; let the French do what they like." In a recent speech he prophesied that "Bavaria would soon bring about historical happenings in the world." He ended his speech with *hoch's* for King Rupprecht of Bavaria. Dr. Von Kahr is reported a Separatist; that is, he believes in the secession of Bavaria from the Reich, although he denied such allegations. It seems, however, that he is playing a bigger game. It is rumored, not without good foundation, that he intends to promote the Wittelsbachs to the place in the sun left vacant by the head of the Hohenzollerns. Perhaps that is the reason why he telephoned to Berlin and assured the Government of his loyalty to the Reich. The chances of such a coup are on the face of it good. The Allies, confronted with a *fait accompli*, would hesitate to take

Foreign News—[Continued]

any costly action against Germany; moreover, Prince Rupprecht is known to be a thoroughly trustworthy and practical man and as such is respected; he is also cousin of the Queen of the Belgians. The real barriers to the Wittelsbach aspirations lie in the fact that North Germany is Protestant and Bavaria Catholic; and that a Dictator has been appointed for the whole Reich, who will assuredly oppose strenuously any activity on the part of Rupprecht of Bavaria.

His Master. Amid scenes of great enthusiasm Crown Prince and Princess Rupprecht of Bavaria were hailed as King and Queen of Bavaria. The Prince was accompanied by Dictator von Kahr and many of the aristocracy. It was the first public appearance of the Dictator, and the occasion was a reunion and grand celebration of the veterans of the *Leibregiment*, the defunct Royal Body-guard, disbanded by order of the Allies under the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty. Twenty thousand men responded to the roll-call of the regiment. It was pointed out that if 20,000 men answered the call of one regiment, it is reasonable to presume that 6,000,000 men of the defunct German Imperial Army would answer to a Monarchist bugle call. The event in Munich shows that the possibility of Prince Rupprecht being officially proclaimed *König von Bayern* (King of Bavaria) is not remote. Berlin circles had it that the Prince will bide his time until he can secure nomination as Kaiser over the whole Reich.

Reich Dictator. The setting up of a Dictator with wide powers to crush revolt is undoubtedly a protectionist policy. The rise of a Dictator in Germany was expected and was only a corollary of successive failures on the part of various Governments to deal with a complex internal situation aggravated by still more complex foreign relations and obligations. The political currents flowing against the sides of the Government barge were strong and numerous. There were the Monarchists, whose ranks were split by the Hohenzollern and Wittelsbach factions; the Communists, whose opposition to the Government was equal to that of the Monarchists; the Democratic and Center Parties, both of whom were a minus quantity so far as the Government was concerned. The cessation of passive resistance was an opportunity for the various Parties to get together (or to act separately) and

overthrow the Government. The appointment of a military Dictatorship forestalled such moves. The Government had to take a strong stand to keep itself in power and, with this in view, made Dr. Otto Gessler Military Dictator of Germany.

His Record. The appointment of Bavarian Dr. Gessler to the post of Military Dictator of Germany, a position formerly filled with varying success by William of Hohenzollern, was made by President Ebert. Dr. Gessler was described as an op-



HERR HITLER

He would restore the Hohenzollerns

portunist. He has been in three successive Cabinets, each of which has had a separate policy: Wirth Government, pledged to paying reparations; Cuno Government, pledged to maintaining passive resistance and refusing to pay reparations; Stresemann Government, pledged to seeking an exit from political, financial and economic depression. To each of these Governments the versatile Gessler has given his whole-hearted support. He is considered an able orator and a strong man given more to suave diplomacy than to direct methods. His job now is to maintain order in Germany, to keep his weather eye cocked on Bavaria, particularly on Dr. von Kahr and Adolph Hitler.

Herr Hitler. Adolph Hitler is an Austrian who came into prominence after the murder of the Bolshevik

Kurt Eisner in 1919. Since then his power has steadily been increasing, owing principally to the solid support he has received from the enigmatic General von Ludendorff. His principal rôle is that of Commander of the Hitler Guards or Bavarian Fascisti, a body apparently formed to take the place of Kahr's *Einwohnerwehr* in fighting the Bolsheviks, but in reality to forward the Monarchist cause. Politically Hitler believes in the restoration of the head of the Hohenzollern dynasty as King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, of the Wittelsbach dynasty as King of Bavaria. He is Anti-Secessionist, but wants Austria incorporated into the German Reich and a close alliance made with Hungary. Although Hitler has backed down in face of the opposition shown him by Dr. von Kahr, he will continue to be a force to be reckoned with in Bavaria, because his military and political organization is said to be perfect. An agreement with von Kahr is by no means unlikely.

"Bloody Sunday"

With France allegedly fostering the Rhineland Separatist movement (which aims at a separate republic for the Rhineland, including the Ruhr), Rhineland Republicans last week were extremely busy. Herr Doktor Josef Matthes, leader of the secessionists, said: "The Rhineland's enemy is Prussia. We have suffered long enough for Berlin's sins. We have had enough of Berlin's paper marks. The time has come for breaking away."

Separatist posters read: "The Berlin Government has surrendered unconditionally. The break-up is already here. Your only refuge is a Rhineland republic, which alone can give you food and work. The population is called upon to turn out en masse on Sunday."

The attitude of Rhinelanders loyal to the Reich was contained in an order given by the Communists: "Give no quarter to the secessionist traitors!" Although the Communists (through the doctrines of Karl Marx, German philosopher) are pledged to internationalism, they are primarily concerned with the "welfare" of Germany and Russia. This explains their loyalty to the Reich.

The attitude of the Berlin Government was given by a German politician: "If we hate a Frenchman because of the torture we have been forced to endure, we despise a Separatist ten times more. However,

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whenever we run into a secessionist we scent a Frenchman."

When Sunday came along, some 15,000 secessionists assembled in Düsseldorf for their mass meeting. At the same time Communists held a counter meeting. Order was maintained during the procession that was formed, and then Dr. Josef Matthes began his speech: "The Separatists are animated by hatred toward none, but only desire peace, security and tranquillity." Shots rang out, men dropped dead, women and children screamed, a panic followed; the security police fired a fusillade, the secessionists replied with guns and cudgels, men, women and children fell dead or wounded. The fight was characterized by "savage brutality, particularly on the part of the Rhineland Separatists." Order was finally restored by the appearance of French cavalry and tanks. Several hundred people were killed and injured.

Dr. Matthes said after the massacre: "We will proclaim a republic before the end of Autumn. The republic will grow with the Rhinish grapes next Spring. We will proclaim it in a place least expected. Paris is the best place for the announcement."

It seems certain, as far as anything is certain, that the Rhineland will not secede. The Separatists are a noisy minority and the rest of the Reich, chiefly on account of the economic value of the Ruhr, is solid for no separation. Moreover the Allies are pledged to refuse recognition to a Rhineland Republic (see page 7), although there can be no doubt that France would welcome a separate Rhineland State as giving her more protection against future German aggression.

A Popular Song

In Berlin "Damen und Herrn singen überall das neues, wunderschönes, prachtvolles Lied":

Ja wohl, wir haben keinen
Bananen,
Wir haben keinen Bananen,
heute.

FRANCE

Celebration Proposed

Secretary Jouhaux of the French Labor Federation proposed "a monster demonstration" in Paris on the fifth celebration of Armistice Day (Nov. 11), in favor of an amnesty for German miners expelled from the

Ruhr by the Franco-Belgian authorities.

Election Boycott

Natives of the Syrian Federated States decided to boycott an election (for a new Assembly) which was being engineered by the French. They said that they could only see in it "a factory for the manufacture of laws dictated by the French." The precise cause of the movement seems to be that the French Government neglected to define the powers that the Assembly should exercise. The press stated that the news had evaded the French censorship in Syria.

Syria (bounded on the north by Turkey, on the south by Palestine and Transjordan, on the east by Iraq and on the west by the Mediterranean Sea) is held by France under mandate from the League of Nations (confirmed July 23, 1922) and is composed of five states. The states of Damascus in the south, of Aleppo in the north, of Alaouite in the east form the Syrian Federation; the two remaining states of Jebel Druze in the south and Great Lebanon on the west coast are autonomous.

ITALY

Ambassadorial Comment

Prince Gelasio Caetani, Italian Ambassador, returned to the U. S. after a brief visit to Mussoliniland. Said he:

Of the Italo-Greek incident. "The Italian-Greek incident is closed. . . . Italy has acted in the same way as the U. S., France or England would have acted in similar circumstances and as they have acted in the past. The authors of the horrible crime are still in hiding and the Italian people are firmly and confidently waiting for justice to be administered."

Of his work. "I consider that the principal aim of my mission is to make the American people understand what Italy is and what are her aims and ideals. The necessity of this has been proved by recent events. Erroneous news and malevolent interpretations have been flashed all over the world. Generally speaking, we have had an acrimonious press. Diplomatic work is not very difficult or complicated in the U. S., especially when two Governments like ours deal in a frank and business-like way.

"Roundabout and cunning proceedings are not to the liking of Secretary of State Hughes or my-

self. Mussolini, too, goes straight to the point and it is amazing the amount of business he transacts in an hour."

Of Mussolini and Mussolinism. "Mussolini has defended our national honor and does not admit any dodging of responsibilities. . . . The storm of suspicion, of alarm and of unwarranted misunderstanding that has swept the world press has faded into nothing and will, I hope, leave a clearer atmosphere and a better appreciation of my country."

Of Fiume. "The Fiume question is still hanging fire, but I am confident that it will be settled in a satisfactory way before long. Everybody speaks about Fiume, but few persons know how things really stand and many even do not know where the Martyr City is geographically located.

"Italy has proved during four years that she intends to fulfill loyally the Treaty of Rapallo; she has not even feared to fire upon the brave and patriotic followers of d'Annunzio and to shed the blood of her own sons. Even more, Italy has willingly complied with conditions that were profoundly distasteful to the national feeling, the election of Zanella and the evacuation of Sussak and of the third Dalmatian zone.

"On the other hand the autonomous life of Fiume has proved a material impossibility. The internal strife is too violent and could lead to serious troubles. The city cannot live without finding a powerful moral and financial support. Its small population of 40,000 souls cannot bear unaided the weight of such a large and important administration. So far Italy has spent hundreds of millions in supporting the Harbor-City and has saved it from anarchy."

Vietato

Benito Mussolini, Dictator of Italy, decreed that the words, *Tyrol*, *South Tyrol* and *Tyrolese* be expurgated from the Italian language. Even the Austrian paper, *Der Tyroler*, must change its name.

In many minds the cession of the Tyrol to Italy by Austria under the terms of the Treaty of St. Germain (1919) was one of the most flagrant contradictions of moral rights in the history of the peace conferences. Formerly a southern province of Austria, the Tyrol was annexed by Italy on purely strategic grounds. The population of the Tyrol is overwhelmingly Austrian; there are more

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than ten Austrians to every Italian. A plebiscite, held to determine the will of the male population, resulted in an enormous majority for a return to Austria. It is unlikely, therefore, that the suppression of the word Tyrol and its adjuncts will do much more than intensify the deep hate of the Tyrolese toward the Italians.

A Red Flag

In northern Italy a band of ardent Fascisti were passing through a village. Atop a castle tower was a red flag! Infuriated, the Fascist leader went to the Prefect and informed him that the village was in the hands of the Communists. The local Fascisti were called to arms and the Prefect dashed off to deliver an ultimatum to the Reds. Only the custodian was in residence in the castle and he was summoned to appear forthwith in the presence of the Prefect. Questioned as to the meaning of his rebellious act, he replied that the military authorities had commanded him to place a red flag on the tower as a warning to farmers not to approach on account of military maneuvers which were being held. Prefect and Fascisti, dejected, marched away with their tails well between their legs.

Advertising Concession

The Government decided to allow advertising on its postage stamps. The concession is to be granted to private companies, who must hand over to the Treasury 60% of their earnings, guarantee a yearly minimum, bind themselves to a three-year contract. An official bulletin invited firms to take advantage of the concession.

Florenz Ziegfeld, theatrical producer of Manhattan, on hearing of this news, immediately telegraphed the U. S. Postmaster General offering to finance an issue of one billion two-cent stamps bearing the likeness of his wife, Miss Billie Burke. Mr. Ziegfeld stated his offer was "made in good faith."

RUSSIA

"The Best Is Yet to Be"

Members of the "Unofficial Commission of Hearst Newspapers" completed a "long and thorough" tour of Russia with a week-end conference with M. Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Union (of Socialist

Soviet Republics) Central Executive Committee.

Said M. Kalinin: "The only possibility here is that a counter-revolution would reverse the situation and swing us back to capitalism. But, even then, foreign property would be secure, whereas other countries are now threatened by revolutions which would abolish property rights."

This indeed seems tantamount to admitting that things have been so bad that they could not get worse.

BULGARIA

Revolution Crushed

Direct news from Sofia confirmed the belief (TIME, Oct. 1) that the Bulgarian Government had the reported revolution well in hand. In the space of a few days, the Army—reinforced by recruits enlisted by special permission of the Allied Military Control Commission—put down 50 soviets established by the Communists and effectively crushed the Communist revolt. There was no truth in the report of a separate agrarian revolution nor in the rumor that hostile demonstrations had taken place against King Boris, who is said to be extremely popular with the people.

Documents found on Communist prisoners afforded "undeniable proof" that the revolt was engineered from Moscow. These documents were offered to the League of Nations.

CHINA

Koo vs. Diplomats

Dr. Wellington Koo, Acting Foreign Minister and present nominal chief of China (while the Tuchuns [War Lords] are fighting over the vacant Presidency), replied to the August note of the foreign Diplomatic Corps, which demanded damages, guarantees and sanctions (TIME, Aug. 20) for the bandit outrage which took place near Tsinan in Shantung last May.

The Foreign Minister declined to accede to the Diplomats' demands, but was willing to consider them as a basis for further negotiations. He declared that the bandit episode was not an anti-foreign demonstration; that progressive indemnities are unfair, because delay in releasing prisoners was caused by the Powers' insistence on negotiations with the bandits; that guarantees against

repetition must be reconsidered, because, in the absence of official connivance in the kidnapping and of an anti-foreign motive, in their present form they would be likely to incense the people and render nugatory security for foreign lives and property. Without foreign coercion, the note said, the Chinese Government is punishing responsible officials and making every effort to suppress brigandage. The scheme for railway police, put forward by the Diplomats in their note under the head of guarantees, was criticized principally because of its inadequacy. Said Dr. Koo: "The Government trusts that through a series of new measures recently adopted relative to the reorganization of railway police, the suppression of brigandage and better protection for foreigners' lives and property rights, foreigners in China will enjoy added security throughout the country."

In reality the reply of the Chinese Government to the Diplomatic Corps is a diplomatic protest against foreign intervention in the internal affairs of China.

From Sihwa in the province of Honan, bandit raiders carried off Miss M. Darroch and Miss M. R. Sharp of the British China Inland Mission.

JAPAN

Post-Quake Facts

News from Japan indicated that the work of rebuilding the areas devastated by the recent quake is, on the whole, proceeding smoothly.

Off to Japan. The following prominent U. S. citizens left or were reported about to leave for Japan on reconstruction work: Loyall A. Osborne and Guy E. Tripp, respectively President and Director of the Westinghouse International Co.; J. R. Lovejoy, Vice President of the General Electric Co.; Robert Dollar, chief of the Dollar Line. Americans already on the scene of the disaster include: B. K. Condict, Vice President of the International Western Electric Co., as well as representatives of the United States Steel Corporation, Standard Oil, Stone and Webster.

Damage. It was confirmed that the damage to property during the quake amounted to about one billion dollars—\$13 for every Japanese. This increases Japan's per capita national debt from \$25 to \$38.

MUSIC

Shares

A curious financial operation is under way in New York's Italian quarter. The metropolis has witnessed quite a variety of surprising share-vending projects, but this one exceeds all others in singularity.

Angelo Raggini has until recently been a clerk in the office of Mayor Hylan of New York. He has always been inclined to singing, and had achieved some small local reputation in the Italian colony. Three years ago, a voice teacher chanced to hear the youth and caught the sound of great vocal promise. Thereupon operatic ambitions arose in Raggini. He studied and made progress. But soon the time came for him to go to Italy for further training. He could not go; his relatives lacked funds.

The restless fellow looked around for a way to finance his trip. In the Italian quarter prize fighting was in vogue. Many lads from the rough neighborhood were earning comfortable purses. Raggini dreamed that he would become a paladin of the ring and gather enough money to finance his studies, would fight his way with his fists to Parnassus. He practiced boxing and embarked upon a pugilistic career. But his throat was better than his knuckles. Instead of the pugilistic reputation that would have got him large pay, he encountered mostly hard punchings. His own blows were weak, his opponents' blows painful. He decided that the prize ring was no mine of gold.

Then he gained his post in the Mayor's office. The salary was moderate. The prices of the singing lessons that he continued to take were high and he had to support a mother and several younger children. His ambition increased. He met Lauri-Volpi, Metropolitan Opera Company tenor. This artist gave him intoxicating phrases of encouragement. But what was there for him to do when he had no money?

The notables of the Italian colony determined that young Raggini must be aided. They consulted with him and a plan was evolved. They would sell shares in his career. They would manage the flotation of an issue of \$10,000-400 certificates at \$25 each. These he would redeem and on them pay 6% interest when success and wealth had come upon him. Lauri-Volpi bought shares totaling \$200; the Sons of Italy, shares worth \$400. Humble subscribers are buying up the remainder of the issue in small blocks.

A Tenor

A young black man reared on a Georgia farm returns to America from Europe. He returns with at least some portion of fame. For several years Roland Hayes has been singing recitals in England and on the Continent. His success has been astonishing, with public acclamations and ecstasies of praise from the critics. As a pinnacle to these honors he sang by Royal command before



ROLAND HAYES
Europe gave him ovations

King George at Buckingham Palace. Now he returns to the U. S. to test his native country.

Roland Hayes began his life with the hard labor of the small farm-holding Negroes of the South. His parents owned a small piece of cotton land. The boy and his brother ploughed, chopped cotton, picked cotton. In time he contrived to work his way through Fiske University at Nashville. He had a pleasant tenor voice. He undertook vocal studies. He made a little reputation and began his professional career with a recital at Symphony Hall, Boston, in 1918. But the U. S. is not partial to artists who are black of skin. Hayes went to Europe to continue his career and Europe gave him ovations.

Criticisms of his singing speak enthusiastically of his moving interpretation of the negro spirituals.

Pittsfield: A Center

At her Pittsfield (Mass.) home, Mrs. Elizabeth Shurtleff Coolidge holds annual chamber music festivals, to which musical America flocks. The modern English school was featured in this year's program.

ART

Tragedy

It transpired that part of a rare art collection owned by Joseph Pennell, American etcher, and his wife, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, author, was irreparably damaged by water in the basement of a London warehouse where it had been stored since 1917, when the Pennells gave up their residence at Adelphi Terrace, London, on account of the War, and returned to the U. S. When Mrs. Pennell went over in 1922 to secure the goods, she found 30 out of 56 cases ruined by damp. The loss is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars and can never be replaced.

The lost works included drawings, etchings, zinc and copper plates by Pennell; all the oil paintings he ever made; all the prints of his famous Panama Canal series and the original drawings for various Henry James, Irving and Howells books; rare editions and presentation copies of Stevenson, Kipling and others; drawings by Aubrey Beardsley and various pre-Raphaelites; Mrs. Pennell's unique collection of books on cookery. Fortunately the Pennells' fine collection of Whistleriana had previously been shipped to America. It is now in the Library of Congress, to which they had also presented much of the destroyed collection.

In Baltimore

More than 40,000 drawings by children in all parts of the U. S. were examined in a test of the artistic impulses of children between three and four years of age by Miss Stella McCarty, associate professor of education in Goucher College, Baltimore. At this age, she concluded, children have little or no sense of proportion or perspective.

In Columbus

Art with a capital A is a permanent guest at the Ohio State Fair, Columbus. For three years prizes have been offered to stimulate interest, including one by the Governor. Seven Ohio cities and towns are represented in this year's Fair, including exhibits by George W. Bellows, Alice Schille, the Potter Studios (Cleveland), the Cowan Studios (Rocky River), the Dayton Art Institute and Society of Etchers. A loan exhibit of nationally known painters was shown. The results are credited to Mrs. Harriet Kirkpatrick, Art Director of the Fair.

BOOKS

The Hawkeye* He Read "The New York Weekly"

The Story. This is the story of the education of Fremont McConkey, Hawkeye—how he and the State of Iowa grew up together. The bare-foot boy, born in a sod hut, who assimilated a curious education from back numbers of *The New York Weekly*, *The Lives of the Presidents* and the Victorian poets, became a leading citizen—a prosperous, successful newspaper editor. The waste and beautiful prairies were civilized into the richest farming land in the world. In some six decades the people of that region had bridged the gulf between a life like that of the border ballads—the life of the pioneer—and the modern life of telephone and radio. And the tale of how that enormous leap was made is as fascinating as anything in history.

Which is not to say that the book is merely sugar-coated history, for it is not. It has little mechanical intricacy of plot but a strong thread binds it together—the thread of Fremont's inevitable and typically American struggle up from the status of a "neatherd"—his adventures in local politics—his love for Winifred Ashe and their runaway marriage—his friendship for the outlaw Bushyagers—Winifred's tragic death and the unhappy chance that left Fremont a widower, with two children to support and the debts of his somewhat rascally-father-in-law to shoulder—the great Bushyager murder trial and its subsequent lynching-bee and Fremont's facing of the mob that came to call him to account for his protection of Bent Bushyager—his second marriage and the beginning of his fame as a newspaper-paragrapher—his final happiness. Vivid characters move across the spacious stage of the story: Fremont's great-hearted mother with her pipe and her common-sense; Raws Upright; Captain Ashe and his three pretty daughters; Paul Holbrook, the local "dude" and amateur politician. There is a certain largeness of incident and method like that of the prairies themselves.

The Significance. An able, interesting historical novel of the development of middle America in its crucial years, well written, easy to read and packed with memories of a

* THE HAWKEYE—Herbert Quick—Bobbs-Merrill (\$2.00).

time now as wholly departed as that of the Vikings. Natural, sincere fiction never doughy or pretentious—lacking only in that chancy quality of genius without which no novel, however able, lives longer than its own time. But for all that a good, an entertaining, a very American book.

The Critics. *William Allen White:* "To understand [the U. S. Senators] Brookhart, Shipstead, Magnus Johnson . . . La Follette and to understand how this group of intensely



HERBERT QUICK
He was once Mayor of Sioux City

practical, indomitable progressives is sure to dominate the politics of the middle western Mississippi Valley during this whole generation—one must read *The Hawkeye*."

New York Tribune: "It belongs with Hough's *Covered Wagon*, Miss Cather's *One of Ours*, the earlier studies of Garland and other of our sturdy native writers. . . ."

The Author. (John) Herbert Quick, like Fremont McConkey, was born in Iowa (Oct. 23, 1861), reared on a farm, educated in country schools. He has had a varied career as teacher, lawyer, associate editor of *La Follette's Weekly*, editor of *Farm and Fireside* and free-lance writer. He fought the boodlers of Sioux City, was three times nominated for its Mayor and once elected. In 1920 he was Chairman of the Commission in Charge of Affairs in the Far East of the American Red Cross. He now lives in West Virginia. Until the appearance of *Vandemark's Folly* (widely praised as a fine American historical novel) in 1921, he was chiefly known in the literary field as the author of such thrillers as *Virginia of the Air Lanes* and *Alladin & Co.*

The Irwin Brothers

Their Wives Are Literary, Too

Wallace (47) and Will Irwin (50) are brothers of more popular success, certainly, than the poetic Benét brothers (TIME, Oct. 1). Of late years Will Irwin has devoted much of his time to the spreading of peace propaganda throughout the U. S. Wallace has been busy writing short stories and novels. His latest, *Low Tyler's Wives*, is a study of the two marriages of one delightful but irresponsible gentleman.

Their wives, too, are of the literary persuasion: Inez Haynes Irwin writes girls' stories and novels, and Mrs. Wallace Irwin writes plays, to say nothing of Mr. Irwin's niece, Phyllis Duganne, who, at the absurd age of 20 (or was it 21?) published her first novel and has since become remarkably well known as a writer of short stories.

Wallace Irwin is short, stoutish, always smiling through his glasses and snapping his eyes as he talks in little grunting periods. He will slouch down on a couch, then tell you a story as though it were being shot at you from some great distance. The last time I saw him he was complaining of a diet that was being imposed upon him, which he insisted was nothing but "rabbit's food."

Both the Irwins started their literary careers on the West Coast, though they hid originally from Oneida, N. Y. They were part of a group of young writers which included Frank Norris and which developed under the watchful eye of that excellent editor, John O'Hara Cosgrave.

Wallace Irwin's sense of humor was constantly with him in those days. He wrote light verse and lighter prose. He was a burlesque writer for the Republic Theatre in San Francisco. Before John V. A. Weaver was out of short pants, he had written *The Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum* and other poems "in American." His *Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy* made firm his reputation. Since then he has turned away from humor determinedly to write serious novels. Yet, principally, he is a lover of a good story. He will tell you the complicated plot of one of his yarns with the greatest relish. He enjoys the working out of detail; but he enjoys most of all the underlying grip which any good story must possess. No amount of artistry can make a story if it has not an emotional basis. There is a good vulgar word which describes the quality of which I am speaking. Wallace Irwin has it in his writing, so too have Harold Bell Wright, Joseph Conrad, Charles Dickens—and the word is *guts*! You may not like it—but I can think of no other word which so completely expresses what I mean. J. F.

Good Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion.

THE LONE WOLF RETURNS—Louis Joseph Vance—Dutton (\$2.00). Michael Lanyard, super-gentleman and super-crook, has faultless evening clothes unruffled by a life of practically continuous crime. Operahat in one hand, revolver in the other, spurred on, as the jacket says, by the love of a good woman, he wages horrendous warfare for 367 pages against the underworld henchmen of the bootlegger King of New York. Needless to say the finale finds him triumphant.

THE CELESTIAL OMNIBUS—E. M. Forster—Knopf (\$2.00). Six strange and beautifully written stories by an author whom literary cognoscenti have for some time appraised as one of the most distinctive of modern English writers. A would-be picnic in the chestnut-woods above the Italian village of Ravello results surprisingly in a 14-year-old English boy's encounter with Pan himself—to his great delight and the utter horror of all his relatives and friends. Another youngster discovers that a certain blind alley in London is the stopping-place for a line of celestial omnibuses, conducted by such defunct immortals as Shelley, Dante and Sir Thomas Browne. A curate meets a Faun. A very worthy man attempting to bring up his young fiancée by hand is aghast to see her escape from respectability into that other kingdom where the dryads of the Greeks still live and are happy. An eerie beauty quickens these six brief tales.

CAPTURES—John Galsworthy—Scribner (\$2.00). Sixteen short stories, well above the average. In *Late-299*, the tale of an ex-convict who refused to be pitied, Mr. Galsworthy again displays his hatred of the prison system already attacked in *Justice*. *Had a Horse* is an amusing sketch of an English bookie who, after years of making a quietly shady living by betting on horses he never saw, comes by accident into the ownership of a real race horse, and blown with pride of possession, deliberately does himself out of a considerable bit of dishonest money for the pleasure of seeing his horse win. *A Hedonist* etches the collapse of a would-be laughing satyr whose avoirdupois is too much for his intentions. *A Feud* deals with unnecessary hatred and the wreckage it makes.

CINEMA

Better Movies

Gone is Bushman—Gone Are Spotty Films, Title Readers

Pitying the cinema has attained the proportions of a national pastime. Breathes there a man with brain so dead that he has not repudiated those curly co-eds eating ice-cream cones on the campus; those red-blooded "Society folk" with midnight bathing parties; those flat-footed vampires; Will Hays? In denizens of the greater metropolis where journalistic criticism has reached the semi-intelligent stage this upturning of intellectual noses is comprehensible. But in our more rural citizens the attitude is not so easily defined.

It is impossible because it reveals a sadistic intolerance. The millions who bewail the blunders of the gelatine generals should rather offer paeans of respectful thanksgiving. The modern movie, clumsy as it is, is simply crowded with virtues of omission. The cinema first flickered across the screen of civilization about two decades ago. Think for a moment of the original sins now eliminated.

Meditate upon heroes. The day is easily recalled when Francis X. Bushman was the brightest star of evening. He was the square-jawed, peg-top hero who resembled models of elegance of the Sears-Roebuck Co. Nowadays it is Rodolph Valentino, his fame somewhat muddled of late, but still Rodolph.

Then the gentle gods have escorted away to the unknown distances those delightful old vocalists who sang *Love Is a Beacon on Life's Stormy Sea*. A series of lovely tinted views supplemented the singing. Some of those views may still be discovered in the post-card racks of small country drug stores.

There was also that noted individual who read titles aloud. Humorous writers have made vast currency from him—or usually her. He has virtually vanished. The advance in national impudence has told him, with final severity, to shut up.

Deported are spotty, flickering pictures. Gone are the five-minute waits while the operator pasted together broken film. Gone are the pendent curls of the ingénue. The two-reel love dramas have suffered a final fade-out.

Though large quantities of truck are still delivered by the movie moving vans, 20 years have brought us *The Covered Wagon* and *Little Old New York*. Almost every hamlet has a good film once a week. These things should prompt praise as well as pity. In many aspects the progress of the movies is miraculous rather than ridiculous. W. R.

The New Pictures

Scaramouche has already been greeted as the finest French Revolution yet brought to the screen—and even if you are a little weary of seeing a strongly American band of *sans-culottes* demolish a pasteboard Paris, you should not miss *Scaramouche*, for it is quite the best thing Rex Ingram has done since *The Four Horsemen*. The story follows Sabatini's novel closely enough—the stroller-swordsman hero (Ramon Navarro) is dashing effective—the scenes of the storming of the royal palace are incredibly exciting—the Danton of George Siegmann presents, for once, a hero rather than a ranter—Alice Terry is a suave and lovely aristocrat—all in all, here for once, is a super picture that even a press-agent can hardly super-adjective to death.

The Three Ages. Buster Keaton's first long feature is very, very funny—in spots. As a whole it drags a bit and depends a little too much on mechanical tricks for its humor—but the high-lights are high enough when they come, to ensure a pleasant evening for almost anyone. The three ages concerned are the Stone Age, the days of the Roman Empire, and the present; the theme: that love is the same no matter in what century you meet it.

The Eternal Three. A saintly doctor (Hobart Bosworth), who believes in doing good to everybody no matter how they feel it, acquires first a nervous breakdown and then, while recuperating, a young and comely bride (Claire Windsor). But when the medico returns to his work, the bride is sort of neglected—and turns, as sub-titles say, to the doctor's scamp of an adopted son for light amusement. It is not difficult to guess what happens next and whether the picture ends happily or not.

Notes

New English films include attempts at Sheridan's *The School for Scandal* and George Eliot's *Daniel Deronda*. Tennyson's *Becket* and Scott's *Young Lochinvar* are in production.

An English company was criticized for filming *Chu Chin Chow* in Berlin. The company's reasons: with bankruptcy universal in Germany, modest hire brought strange Oriental animals from the Zoological Gardens, priceless Eastern *objets d'art* from the museums, plentiful extras.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Chicken Feed. Plays produced by John Golden must get very tired of being always called nice and clean. But there seem no other adjectives for *Chicken Feed*—it is just one of those nice, clean plays about married life in a small town that inevitably bring up the mention of *The First Year*. Only this time it's the dozenth year instead of the first. And the crux comes when the wives concerned, growing weary of always having to ask their husbands for another dollar for the milkman, demand a 50-50 split of the family income, if they have to strike for it. They do strike. The husbands, left alone, get egg all over the place and forget to empty the ice-box pan. After much faring the happy reconciliation arrives. Acceptable amusement, demonstrating Miss Roberta Arnold's fine comedy sense throughout. Oh, yes—it was written by Guy Bolton—and it's a nice, clean play.

A Lesson in Love. Captain Briquette (William Faversham) was a candid Frenchman. He believed in saying "stomach" right out in company and disapproved of Beatrice Audley (Emily Stevens) when she gave a former friend the cold English eye just because the friend had eloped to Kamchatka with a bachelor lover. So he decided to teach Beatrice a lesson in love—and proved such an interesting teacher that Beatrice was all ready to depart with him unmarried, when he finally produced a license, remarking that he had really meant to marry her all the while and had just wanted to improve her sense of charity by his little trick. A genuine idea lurks in this otherwise ordinary comedy, and Emily Stevens' gorgeous amorosity makes it particularly worth seeing.

Alexander Woollcott: "Interesting all the way through."

Percy Hammond: "An ornamental drama, literate, ample of speech and performance."

Casanova. Casanova, in life, was not only Don Juaner than Don Juan ever thought of being—he wrote eight volumes or so of memoirs to prove it. On the stage, in this play adapted from the Italian by Sydney Howard, he is somewhat expurgated but still romantic. The only real amour that dramatic exigencies permit him is one with Henriette. The 300 others are sufficiently indicated in the delightful ballet-prologue. But space is left for the repentance of his

dotage when, 20 years later, soothed by the sight of his illegitimate daughter, he dies kissing the carpet she has just walked over. A couple of kitchen maids spurn his defunct form with the epitaph, "Poor old man."

The costumes are glittering and col-



LOWELL SHERMAN

He is romantic, though expurgated

orful; Katharine Cornell, superb; Lowell Sherman, sedulously rakish.

Alexander Woollcott: "One of those colorful, romantic pieces that recall the Mansfield repertoire . . . magnificently set. . . ."

Nifties of 1923. An attempt by William Collier and Sam Bernard to revive the old Weber and Fields sort of show, with the assistance of Ray Dooley, Hazel Dawn, Van and Schenek, Frank Crummit and others. Except for a few bright spots, a rather dull attempt to anyone not historically interested in the development of the revue. The bright spots include Peggy and Cortez' exceptional dancing, a low-comedy picnic—*Keep Off the Grass*, Collier and Bernard as Mr. and Mrs. Davidson in a burlesque of *Rain*.* But the funniest thing in the show is a would-be serious ballet dealing with an Orchid, a Flame and Two Butterflies. This would furnish a likely subject for a W. E. Hill cartoon.

Heywood Brown: "Far and away the feeblest of the current revues."

Percy Hammond: "Not the most magnificent of the current revues but the funniest."

* This is the third burlesque of *Rain* of the season. Others have been included in *Artists and Models* and in the now defunct *Newcomers*.

Shaggy Genius

Amateur Playwrights Get Every Consideration

Shaggy Genius from those unhappy far-off things called country towns is vastly cynical. Shaggy Genius has usually written a play. After interminable weeks, the play has come back, eternally damned with the faint praise of the rejection slip. Therefore Shaggy Genius believes that managers do not read plays. Those that they read, he believes, they steal. No one but the established playwrights have a chance. Shaggy Genius stops writing plays and returns to the banalities of the barnyard.

In point of fact the yearning yokel has run the engine of his one-track mind into a blind switch. Managers do read plays. That is to say, managers see to it that plays are read. In the larger offices individuals are employed for that express purpose. They read four to six plays a day. With a shudder they send the ninety and nine incredibly bad plays whence they came. The best they place in analyzed detail on the manager's desk.

For twelve years a certain eminent producer retained in his service a succession of these play detectors. In all that time only a single manuscript wandered in from the literary wilds that merited production. Put on, it failed immediately.

On the other hand, they say that *Rain* kicked endlessly around the offices until Sam Harris perceived the million dollar watermarks behind the typing. Play-readers who passed it up are still wondering how they retained their jobs. Some of them did not.

Unsolicited plays are received with far more consideration than most of them deserve. They are certainly received with more consideration by the play-reader than by the manager or the public. The manager may go through the \$500 formality of accepting a play. But a play in rehearsal is worth six in the manager's safe. It may take him three years to lift it from his shelf and feed it to the actors. And even then the odds, according to statistics, are eight to one against the material expression of public approval through large and continued contributions at the box office.

What the Shaggy Genius does not generally consider is that if a manager produces his play, the manager is staking \$30,000 or so on the turn of public favor. If the public liked His Shaggy Highness better, the managers might treat His Highness kinder!

W. R.

The Best Plays

These are the plays which, in the light of metropolitan criticism, seem most important:

Drama

CHILDREN OF THE MOON—Showing that the amatory influences of moonlight are not the only unbalancing effect its beams may have on the human mind.

RAIN—With the help of Jeanne Eagels and a few marines this study of sex in the South Seas has become "the most successful play in America."

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Gutters and garrets of War-time France. Helen Menken mounts from one to the other with good effect.

SUN UP—An intense study of the primitive. Carolina mountain folk, mother love, cowardice, feudal hate, war.

THE LULLABY—A prostitute's progress lifted close to the sublime by Florence Reed.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—This curious title is amplified in the curtain line of the play into "Aren't we all damn fools?" Cyril Maude and a particularly good cast argue a diverting affirmative.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE—Lynn Fontanne at her best as the girl who would marry three attractive young men if the law allowed.

LITTLE MISS BLUEBEARD—Consisting mainly of Irene Bordoni's large eyes and Avery Hopwood's small talk.

MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY—After several years of bad plays, Mrs. Fiske reestablishes herself in a trivial delight by St. John Ervine.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Glenn Hunter and his colleagues make impudent grimaces at Will Hays and Hollywood.

THE CHANGELINGS—Wise, good-humored comedy presenting Henry Miller, Ruth Chatterton, many epigrams, the married state.

TWEEDLES—An affable diversion largely devised by Booth Tarkington. Proving that the unwritten social register is sometimes stronger than the one in circulation.

Musical Shows

Devotees of chorus girls have approved particularly of the following musical comedies: *Poppy*, *Music Box Revue*, *Greenwich Village Follies*, *Sally*, *Scandals*, *Wildflower*.

EDUCATION

Sanderson of Oundle

The leitmotif of all the later writings of H. G. Wells is education. When therefore Mr. Wells designates a man in measured terms as "the greatest man I have ever known with any degree of intimacy," one is not surprised to find him an educator. The man is Frederick William Sanderson, headmaster of Oundle School, Northamptonshire, England, who died last year at the age of 66 in the height of his powers. He is the hero of a biographical sketch by Wells now running serially in *The New Republic*.

Sanderson was educated at Durham and Cambridge, lectured at various colleges until 1892, when he went to Oundle, then a small country grammar school. He was an authority on hydrostatics and electricity, but nothing human was alien to his interests.

Ruddy, jolly, plump, energetic, roguish, confidential—these are some of the adjectives with which Wells sketches Sanderson's surface character and mannerisms. Exceptionally bold, creative, emancipated, with a "mind like an octopus," perpetually growing, leaving others behind, a "rock-climber"—these are the outlines of the mental picture.

Sanderson's life work at Oundle encompassed all the main educational ideas of the last half-century. His school became extraordinarily prosperous and had a five-year waiting list. But he never lost the goal of preparing his boys for citizenship in the great world. The center of Oundle was a sort of museum—"the Temple of Vision"—which Sanderson planned, but did not complete, before he died. Charts, exhibits, putting before the opening minds of boys the romance of evolution in life, society, industry, science, art, were to be on its walls. All the teaching of history, geography, literature was planned in relation to the "Temple." The boys were constantly linked with the life of the world they were soon to enter—by an experimental farm, actual engineering work in outside businesses, trips to industrial districts, research at the Marine Biological Station. The ingredients are not all original. Our American experimental schools inspired by Dewey, Wirt and others, have many of them. But the ensemble as Sanderson shaped it was unique. And Wells is his prophet.

A Civic Right

President Coolidge announced by proclamation the observance of Education Week, Nov. 18-24. Said he: "From its earliest beginnings America has been devoted to the cause of education. . . . Every American citizen is entitled to a liberal education."

Debates

A debating team from Oxford University is now in the U. S. to settle the question: "Resolved: That this House condemns the French occupation of the Ruhr as prejudicial to the welfare of the world." They will debate teams from several American colleges on successive nights, but not always on the same side of the question. The schedule: Bates (Lewiston, Me.), Dartmouth, Swarthmore, Columbia, Harvard, Yale and some Canadian institutions. In their first engagement, the Oxford men (affirmative) emerged the losers by a vote of the audience, 1,135-178. The verdict apparently was rendered on the merits of the question and not of the presentation. Said the *New York Tribune*, editorially: "The Oxford men had too tough an assignment. The result probably would have been no different had their team included Lloyd George, John Maynard Keynes and the editor of *The Manchester Guardian*. No disputants could prove to a lot of hard-headed Yankees that France was in the wrong. That contention may hold water along the Thames, but not on the banks of the Androscooggin."

Success Without Sugar?

Much drivel has been perpetrated about the movies as a means of education. Mostly, they are a hindrance. But it is equally true that no outstanding effort has been made to turn the public silver screen into an educational institution. The Yale University Press, which published the *Chronicles of America*, a compendious history of this country, has undertaken to translate this great opus into some 30 cinema plays.

The first of these, *Columbus*, will be released on or about Columbus Day, Oct. 12. The play has no sugar-coating other than its own intrinsic flavor. Will it please the public palate? The skeptical commercial cinema managers think it will. At any rate it is a great experiment, and will be even a greater success—if it succeeds in taking the public willingly to school.

LAW

Ward's Acquittal

The Jury* acquitted Walter S. Ward after three hours of deliberation. All present appeared to be surprised at the speedy verdict except Ward himself, who preserved his appearance of complete confidence till the very end. Though his personal attorney broke down and the eyes of his trial counsel, Judge Mills, filled with tears on hearing the verdict, Ward remained cool and calm, if not cynical. One of the jurymen stated after the trial that it was Ward's absolute appearance of confidence and of "sheer decency" that led the jury to determine he could not have killed Sailor Peters in cold blood.

"Respect for our jury system," said Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor, "compels us all to call the verdict justified. But it causes thought. The accused man confessed the killing. He did not go on the stand, or offer any defense, produce a single witness. Except a speech by his lawyer, who said Ward killed, in self-defense, a man attempting to blackmail him, he declined to give further information on the ground that it would disgrace his family. And the jury acquitted him."

Mr. Brisbane, like most laymen, overlooks the fact that the burden was upon the prosecution to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the killing was deliberate, intentional, wilful and unjustifiable. Anyone acquainted with the progress of the case must have realized that the evidence brought forward by the Attorney General's office was insufficient to convict.

One thing is certain about the Ward case—it again illustrates the shocking delays of the law. The tale told by the revolving hands of the clock and by its immobile companion, the calendar:

On the morning of May 16, 1922, the body of an unidentified man was found alongside the Chappaqua Road, not far from White Plains.

On May 18, the body was identified as that of Clarence M. Peters, a man who had been rejected for enlistment in the marines but two days before at Paris Island, S. C.

On May 19, Walter S. Ward notified the authorities that he had shot Peters in self-defense, while subject to blackmail.

On June 15, Ward was indicted for murder by a Westchester County Grand Jury.

On Jan. 2, 1923, the indictment was dismissed because the County had failed to bring him to trial.

On March 27, Governor Smith of New York ordered a special investigation of the Peters killing by the State Attorney General.

On July 26, the Attorney General obtained a second indictment.

On Sept. 12, Ward was brought to trial.

On Sept. 28, the case went to the jury and it acquitted Ward.

* In Justice Robert F. Wagner's Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court (of N. Y.) at White Plains, N. Y.

Mr. Taft's Parley

All the senior Federal Circuit Judges met in Washington at Chief Justice Taft's behest. They pondered the congestion of Federal Courts. They concluded that five additional Federal Judges are needed:

Two more for the Southern District of New York.

One more for the Northern District of Georgia.

Two more for the Eighth Circuit.*

Congestion in the Southern District of New York was to be expected because of the volume of commercial litigation in Manhattan. District Judges from California, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Alabama, New Jersey and other states have been sent there to stem the rising tide of cases on the docket, but to no avail.

In France

When Henri Philippot was in service in Syria last year, his wife wrote to him from Paris and said that she had been unfaithful. He forgave her. Upon his return to France she refused to live with him and, since he was a good Catholic, divorce was denied him. Philippot then joined the detective service, was issued a revolver, killed his wife. At his trial he said: "She was my wife and it was my right." The jury agreed with him.

James Parker (25), born in Paris of English parents, kept a mistress in luxury and had a good time in Montmartre. Suddenly his employers, the American Express Co., discovered a deficit of 475,000 francs (about \$25,000) in his accounts. Parker was arrested.

Last week the report of his trial stated that the prosecuting attorney demanded the maximum penalty. Maître Hesse, defending Parker, described the American Express Co. as "an enormously rich concern which has made much money exploiting people on French soil—a concern which has made millions in exchange speculation at the expense of the franc, and does not sufficiently watch its employes." He ended by saying that the concern "has too much money anyhow."

After five minutes' deliberation the jury acquitted Parker and the Court told him to repay the money when able to do so.

* Districts of Minnesota, northern Iowa, southern Iowa, eastern Missouri, western Missouri, eastern Arkansas, western Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, eastern Oklahoma, western Oklahoma, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico.

RELIGION

Soderblom

Thirty years ago, a young Swedish priest, Nathan Soderblom, visited Dwight L. Moody, evangelist, at Northfield, Mass. Last week he came again, Archbishop of Upsala and Primate of the Church of Sweden, to visit America.

Welcomed and feted by civic officials and Lutheran clergy, he will tour the country, lecturing under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and other peace-unity organizations. To study prohibition is his first aim. "In adopting prohibition America has accomplished an act of heroism!" said he. With the Archbishop are Mme. Soderblom and their young son, who is already taller than his father.

The Archbishop leaves everywhere an impression of earnestness and genuine kindness. His face is square. His eyes are keen.

In Milan

A suicidal leap from one of the thousand pretty towers of Milan Cathedral has been deemed an act of desecration. The towers will, accordingly, be reconsecrated by a new official blessing of the church. The suicide was a young man, unnamed.

Protestant Episcopal

The whilom Rector of Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., is now the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington. He was duly consecrated with high ceremony.

Bishop Manning of New York seized the occasion to protest again that there is no conflict between Science and Religion. He criticized Fundamentalists for their insistence upon the conflict.

Ministerial Relief

At Atlantic City, the Laymen's Committee of the Presbyterian Church, appointed by the last general assembly in Indianapolis to raise \$15,000,000 for ministerial relief, adjourned after electing Will H. Hays (former Postmaster General, now cinema Tsar) permanent Chairman. Mr. Hays was in England, but the Committee received assurance that he would assume the task.

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet, is also a member of the Committee.

M E D I C I N E

Vitamin X

A hitherto unknown dietary factor essential for reproduction in rats has been discovered by Dr. Herbert M. Evans and Dr. Katharine S. Bishop, of the University of California.* They call it "Vitamin X." "Vitamins," now so popular, were unknown ten years ago. They have not been isolated. They cannot be seen or weighed. They came to light only when it was found that diets apparently perfectly balanced according to pre-existent information did not provide proper nourishment in some cases and even brought on certain "deficiency" diseases (e. g., scurvy, beri-beri, pellagra). There are three major vitamins (Fat-soluble A, Water-soluble B, Water-soluble C), and all three must be present in any correct diet. Plenty of milk and oranges or tomatoes will furnish all of them. But they are not units of measurement and have in no way abolished the necessity for a balance of other elements in the food, nor for an adequate total of energy units.

When female rats were raised (by Doctors Evans and Bishop) on a standard synthetic diet used in animal laboratories, containing vitamins A and B, they became fat, sleek and healthy, but practically all of them were sterile. When fresh green lettuce leaves were added to their menu, the sterile rats produced litters. Drs. Evans and Bishop found this X-substance also in the whole-wheat grain, egg yolk, beef liver and some other foods, but not in milk, the otherwise perfect food. The absence of Vitamin X affects the reproductive powers of the male, as well as the female rat. This vitamin can be extracted from the wheat embryo with ethyl alcohol and ether and a daily dose of 100 milligrams of the resulting oil cures sterility in the rats.

Whether the data on Vitamin X can be applied to other animals, including humans, has not yet been determined. But it can be said, at least, that much of our present-day knowledge of human nutrition and physiology was first learned through experiments on rats.

Elixirs of Life

Evidence pro and con on the vexed question of sex gland "rejuvenation" as practiced by Eugen Steinach of Vienna, and Serge Voronoff of Paris

* JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Vol. 81, No. 11, Sept. 15, 1923.

(TIME, July 30) continues to pile up. Some men who have undergone the Steinach operation have been vastly benefited, according to themselves and their surgeons. Others have admittedly received no benefit and some have died. A public discussion in *The New York World* between Dr. Morris Fishbein, associate editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and of *Hygeia*, and Dr. Harry Benjamin, of New York, a disciple of Steinach, brought out several characteristic differences between the theoretical upholder of "scientific medicine" and the practicing "gland surgeon."

Dr. Fishbein's points:

1) It has not yet been proved whether the reproductive cells of the sex glands, or the interstitial cells between them are the source of the hormones which determine the sex characteristics. This is a crucial question as between the Steinach and Voronoff methods.

2) Two elderly men who had the Steinach operation and apparently improved temporarily died shortly thereafter from apoplexy or arteriosclerosis. Professor Zeissl of Vienna noted no improvement following a similar operation on himself.

3) The results of cases of so-called rejuvenation may be psychological, influenced by suggestions of expected improvement.

4) The stimulation of one part of the body without a general restoration of the whole structure may have serious consequences.

5) Proper observance of hygienic laws is the only sure way of prolonging life. "There is as yet no royal road to rejuvenation."

Dr. Benjamin conceded much of Dr. Fishbein's argument, but made the following rejoinder:

1) The Steinach operation admittedly produces a glandular stimulation which may be called an "internal hygienic measure."

2) The elderly patients who died had foolishly overdone their indulgence in "wine, women, and song," thus overtaxing their systems. Professor Zeissl's operation was not the Steinach operation.

3) No one has claimed complete success for it, but about 80 per cent of Dr. Benjamin's patients have been definitely benefited.

4) Autosuggestion is ruled out, because in several cases the changes were observed without the patient's

knowledge of the character of the operation. Endocrine changes have been verified which could not be produced by imagination.

5) The opposition to the Steinach operation comes almost invariably from "arm-chair" theorists who have never seen a patient who has undergone it. The facts are being accumulated by practicing surgeons.

Still another "rejuvenation" method is exploited by Dr. William Held, of Chicago, who has returned from three months' study with Dr. Abderhalden, German gland specialist. He uses chimpanzees, but does not transplant their glands. The substance which brings on senility in humans, he says, is "cholin" (a toxic crystalline base allied to the bile). The chimpanzees are "decholinized" by a special process. They have not been penalized by the ills of civilization. Injections of this serum are claimed to restore the conditions of normal youth in the human body. In the near future, says Dr. Held, an age of 100 years will be considered mere infancy.

S C I E N C E

An Exposition

Three vast floors of the Grand Central Palace, New York, were filled to bursting with the various exhibits of the Ninth Annual Exposition of Chemical Industries. Lecture courses by prominent chemists were given on *Plant Equipment in the Chemical Engineering Industries*, *Materials of Construction*, *Chemistry in Commerce*. Classes of students from nearby universities were personally conducted by their professors. The General Electric Co. showed an automatic welding apparatus and an electric steam generator. The Anaconda Copper Co. demonstrated methods of roasting sulphurous copper ore to secure by-product sulphuric acid, with which superphosphate fertilizers are made. Eimer & Amend, instrument manufacturers, displayed a photomicrographic camera, to be attached to an ordinary microscope. The Research Corporation, organized to market new inventions, exhibited an electric precipitator for dried milk and a caterpillar drive adjustable at any time, for getting automobile trucks out of ditches. The Universal Oil Products Co. demonstrated its process for "cracking" gasoline from heavier oils, such as kerosene.

THE PRESS

A Strike Ended

The average New Yorker is a European and the average European has a tough stomach. It was perhaps on this account that New Yorkers were able to assimilate "combined" newspapers for ten days during a pressmen's strike (TIME, Oct. 1). By the tenth day the strike had dissipated its force and New York newspapers resumed their separate identities.

President Berry of the International Pressmen's Union had dissolved the local union which struck without sanction and had negotiated new and more favorable terms with the newspapers. Samuel Gompers telegraphed Major Berry: "Unless the pressmen redeem themselves from this awful blunder, you are justified in resorting to every means within your power to keep the faith, uphold the good name of your organization and the good-will of employers who may want to maintain beneficial contractual relations with the union."

Seeing themselves beaten, the strikers gave in and voted to take out international union cards and go back to work. The newspapers agreed to take those whose places had not been filled in the meantime. Though the local union was dissolved, the men who returned to work got substantial wage increases and shorter hours. Even so, the newspapers were probably glad to get them back, since the emergency pressmen were receiving \$20 a day.

The Hearst papers offered a reward of \$2,500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person who black-jacked and killed one of their strike breakers.

"No Editorials"

During the New York pressmen's strike, when the metropolitan dailies were published in combined form*, they carried no editorials.

"Now you can see," exclaimed the public ironically, "what the newspapers think is important! The editorials go, but the comic strips and the scandal stories stay."

"Now you do not see," answered the newspapers. "We have been printing combined papers. News is news; it belongs to all of us. But

* Each paper was printed with its accustomed type, headlines, etc. But, instead of its own name, there appeared the heading: THE COMBINED NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS—with the names of all the New York dailies following.

our opinions are individual. It never would do to print Republican editorials in a paper carrying several Democratic journals among its printed titles—or vice versa. We combined our acts; we could not mingle our personalities."

Art vs. Sentiment

The soaring eagle that has long adorned the covers of *The World's Work* has gone over the hill. Beginning with its October issue, *The World's Work* has renovated its format.

Any change in a magazine's form arouses sentiment in readers and argument in editors. Change and lack of change have produced *The Saturday Evening Post* and *The Atlantic Monthly*. In the case of *The World's Work* the change consists of larger pages, which increases the size of margins, the addition of colored illustrations and a special illustrated cover. No alteration was made in typography.

The wider margins are without question an artistic improvement.

Etiquette

Newspapers, like everything else, have their forms, their customs, their etiquette. One rule of journalistic etiquette is not to subject readers to free advertising. If President Coolidge ate canned peaches at the White House table, the brand of fruit could not be mentioned. If Judge Landis gave a perfecto to George V., the cigar's name would be lost to posterity. Hotels are one of the few classes of business permissible of casual mention.

This taboo, like all others, at times works hardship on the public. It arouses curiosity without allaying it. For example, it was recently news that Philadelphia baseball fans would present Cy Williams with a "new motor car" for his ability as a home-run hitter. Affection it was, pure and simple. Everyone likes to read about affection and, having found it, wants to know how much. Did Philadelphia fans love Cy Williams like a Rolls-Royce or Ford? But for a civil answer the journals said: "A motor car."

The Philadelphia National League Baseball Club had no hesitation in informing TIME that Mr. Williams got a Rickenbacker.

The Lie Direct

Mr. Condé Nast, publisher of *Vogue*, *Vanity Fair*, *House and Garden*, *Le Costume Royal*, is not a publisher of newspapers. In that respect William Randolph Hearst has the better of him. Mr. Hearst, ever watchful for financial gain, makes use of his newspapers to boost his magazines. To this Mr. Nast expresses no objection. But when Mr. Hearst's press undertook to puff Hearst magazines at Mr. Nast's expense, Mr. Nast rose in dignified wrath.

In an advertisement (paid for by Mr. Nast) in *Printers' Ink*, trade paper of the magazine world, appeared a reprint from the Hearst papers:

"Condé Nast, editor and owner of *Vogue*, has abandoned his attempt to establish *Vogue* in London and has sold the English edition of *Vogue* to the publishing house of Hutchinson and Company. . . . In this connection it is interesting to note that all attempts to establish English editions of American magazines have not failed. The English edition of *Good Housekeeping*, owned and published by William Randolph Hearst, has become in two short years the leading woman's magazine in England, excepting only *Nash's Magazine*, which also belongs to Mr. Hearst."

Next to the reprint of this puff patent, appeared the lie direct, subscribed by Condé Nast:

"This story, which appeared ONLY in the Hearst newspapers throughout the country, is absolutely false. I have not sold and am not contemplating the sale of British *Vogue* to anyone."

Hearst Papers Do Well

Even by the conservative financial element to whom Hearst papers are usually anathema, the active part taken by these journals (in Manhattan) in running down bucketshops has been very generally commended. With most New York papers, the bucketshops (TIME, June 18) furnished merely a nine days' wonder. But the Hearst papers refused to abandon the trail—they forced public officials to take action on several occasions, were fearless in revealing the curious political alliances which some of the most notorious bucketshops (especially E. M. Fuller & Co.) possessed. If any single papers deserve public recognition for compelling the exposure and punishment of security swindling, the *New York American* and the *New York Evening Journal* are clearly entitled to it.

SPORT

Boxing

There follows an account of how the three leading proponents of heavyweight boxing spent their week:

Dempsey. Stepping off a west-bound train at Salt Lake City, the champion was met by his mother.

Mrs. Dempsey: "Jack, you are still my boy. I used to lick you and I still can!"

Dempsey: "Yes, Mother."

¶ The champion added three more bulls to his score on a bison hunt* at Antelope Island in Great Salt Lake.

¶ Manager Kearns told of dickering tentatively with Promoter Coffroth for a Dempsey-somebody spectacle in Tia Juana, Mexico, about New Year's Day. "Somebody" will not be Harry Wills, said Kearns. But he might be Tom Gibbons.

¶ Denying a report that he had struck Babe Ruth the night that Jack struck Firpo, Johnny Dempsey (brother) said: "Why, Babe and I are good friends! Then again, the Babe is a big fellow. Why, I'd be a sucker to go for him!"

¶ In Fredericksburg, Va., a man named Samuel T. Johnson, color not announced, whose collars measure 18½ in., whose frame weighs 230 pounds, stated that he was "anxious to fight Jack Dempsey" and went into training. Johnson is 29 years old.

Firpo. After receiving a note from Manhattan's police department protesting that his wild bull automobile was stampeding traffic, Firpo moved across the Canadian border and showed off in Montreal. Thence he journeyed to ponder the tossing waters of Niagara; thence to Cleveland about automobiles, his business side line; thence to New York again, to shut his desk and embark with friends for a pugilistic grand tour of South America, commencing at Lima, Peru.

¶ Walking into the county clerk's office in Manhattan, Señor Firpo through an interpreter made known that he wished to become an American citizen. His application carried the information that he is 28 years old, white, 6 ft. 2½ in. tall, 215 pounds in weight, hair and eyes brown. In answer to the question "Are you married?" he drew a line. It was reliably reported that he did not know that in order to become an American citizen he would have to renounce his Argentine citizenship. He will let his application lapse.

Wills. Indefinite postponement of

* The bison are owned by individuals.

his match with Homer Smith, hulking Kalamazooan (TIME, Oct. 1) was tempered for Harry Wills by an invitation to sign against Joe Beckett. If the Britisher can be coaxed across the Atlantic, Wills will have at him in early November.

Writer Richards

Vincent Richards, national indoor tennis champion, is one of the few athletes who "writes his own stuff" for newspapers—i. e., does not sign articles written by someone else.

Richards, in *The Philadelphia North American*: "Molla [Mallory]



© Wide World

VINCENT RICHARDS

"Little Poker Face should reign supreme"

has been fighting against Old Father Time for quite some years. The climax came when she suffered that crushing defeat at the hands of little Helen Wills. . . . Her recent defeat by Miss Eleanor Goss seems to confirm this belief. . . .

"Johnston's collapse started when he was defeated by James O. Anderson in that history-making five-set struggle during the Davis Cup matches. The diminutive Californian pays the penalty of too much competitive tennis. . . . This year he came on much earlier than usual to participate in the so-called world championship at Wimbledon. . . .

"In diminutive Helen Wills America has a real tennis ace. It is only a matter of time when this famous California miss journeys over to

the Old World and takes the French champion, Mlle. Lenglen, into camp. 'Little Poker Face' (as she is called by many writers) should reign supreme for many years."

Golf

Professionals. At Pelham, N. Y., 64 leading golf professionals congregated. The early rounds of the tourney proved to be but perfunctory preliminaries to another outburst of the rivalry between Walter Hagen, New York "dude," and Gene Sarazen, abbreviated Italian from Briarellif (N. Y.) as to which is the best professional match-play golfer in the country. Thousands followed the two to their 38th green, where the Italian with a birdie 3 finally pinioned his urbane opponent and renewed his lease on the P. G. A. title.

During the week Sarazen was obliged to defeat Alex ("Nipper") Campbell, "Long Jim" Barnes and Bobby Cruickshank (erroneously reported a week ago as not having qualified). Hagen met no player of great repute until the finals.

National Women's. America's golf-women teed off at Westchester-Biltmore for national title play. Among the youngest was Champion Glenna Collett of Providence. Glenna Collett, not yet a voter, hits a manly ball. She has the wrists of a Scotch professional. Her consistency belies the theory that feminine nerves are higher strung than masculine. In two years she has entered ten big tournaments, won eight—including the National, the North and South twice, the Eastern twice, the Canadian.

A Rule. Slotted, corrugated or punched golf clubs are ordered off the links after Jan. 1, 1924. The U. S. G. A. so decreed. This means limbo for all "backspins," "dead-stops," "crowflights," "stickkums." It is the extinction of a species whose progenitor was Jock Hutchinson's famed "shovel" mashie of nearly a decade ago.

British officials extradited special "cutting" clubs in 1922. Much ruction resulted among Americans playing in British tournaments.

"Campus Bull"

Few college football squads of the current year will fail to include this Fall, as does the Centre College squad, a large, loutish lineman dubbed, Firpo-fashion, "Wild Bull of the Campus."

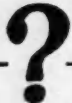
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BUSINESS

Brighter Copper

The long-expected recovery of the copper industry has apparently put in an appearance and critics of the Anaconda Copper Co. in its acquisition of the American Brass Co. and the Chile Copper Co. some months ago are now praising the step as far-sighted.

The foreign sales of the red metal for September have been about 80,000,000 pounds, compared with average monthly exports of 54,388,912 pounds in 1922 and of 50,740,670 pounds in 1921. Domestic shipments have been good. Average domestic shipments for the first eight months of 1923 have been about 129,000,000 pounds per month, which is a peace-time record for eight months and about 90% above the pre-War record.

The great improvement in the industry is due not only to the improved world-demand for copper, but also to the exhaustion of war scrap, which took place gradually during the less prosperous years of 1921 and 1922. Stocks of refined copper decreased about 5,000,000 pounds in September and on Oct. 1 were about 200,000,000 pounds.

Bankers' Convention

The intellectual bill-of-fare this year set before the Convention of the American Bankers' Association at Atlantic City was both praised and criticized in the press for its overwhelming concern with general, rather than particular, problems. Some have lauded this non-specific and non-technical tendency as constituting broad-mindedness and public service; others have condemned it as platitudinous and meddlesome.

The outstanding addresses were undoubtedly those of President Cromwell of the Stock Exchange and James M. Beck, U. S. Solicitor General, the former a fighting speech against political meddling with business, the latter a solemn warning of the evil tendencies in politics and government today. A Baltimore banker was simultaneously cheered and hissed for a smashing attack on the Volstead Act; the connection of this subject with the business of banking was not made clear.

The convention adopted resolutions against government price-fixing, radicalism, government regulation of business, reduction of railroad rates and valuations, the late settlement of the coal strike, and



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resolutions for lower surtax rates, reduction of the wages of labor and a settlement of the reparations problem through negotiation by the Debt Funding Commission with England and France.

Like most successful conventions, this one settled nothing, expressed much.

“Treacherous Cycles”

Too much importance, of course, should not be attached to speeches at conventions—even at bankers’ conventions. Yet the necessity, according to President Puelicher of the American Bankers’ Association, for abolishing the “treacherous business cycle” amounts to what advertising men call an “interrupting idea.” There were no real business cycles until we had banks and a banking-credit problem and, arguing from precedent, it may not be until we abolish all banking and return to the Middle Ages that the business cycle



© International

J. H. PUELICHER
Would he abolish banks?

can be also eliminated. This is just what the Socialists propose, and after President Puelicher’s righteous abuse of them, it is curious to find him indulging in their mental vagaries.

While the business cycle is likely to remain with us for some decades yet, nevertheless everyone wishes to see progress made in preventing its alternate swings of inflation and deflation from proceeding to extremes. This can be assisted in many ways, notably by government building in periods of deflation, and conversely, by inactivity in government projects in times of inflation. However, the present cure-all of “stabilizing” this or that industry by price-fixing is in the long run no genuine remedy for the ills of the business cycle. In practically every case, price-fixing is proposed most earnestly by those who stand to profit most out of it.

Vermont

IN one of those Vermont homes which many winters have not changed, 31 copies of *TIME* are lying beside the family Bible.

We do not know the name of the householder, but the fact is vouched for by a Pittsburgh subscriber who has just returned from a tour in that state.

The Pittsburgh tourist had a blow-out, entered the house for assistance and, to his amazement, found every copy of *TIME* since Vol. I, No. 1, on that center of tradition—the Parlor-Bible-Table.

NOTHING like *TIME* has ever been published. It is the newest of the new; yet, behind it there is an American tradition of many generations—the tradition of common sense.

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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Mary Garden, opera star: "I returned from Europe. Said I: 'I adore Bill Tilden [W. T. Tilden, II, national tennis champion], and he insists that I shall play in a match with him. . . Billy is a dear. . .'"

John H. MacCracken,* President of Lafayette College (Easton, Pa.): "I announced that the Lafayette College faculty voted to compete for Edward W. Bok's \$100,000 American Peace Award. A special committee will invent our plan. The Peace Award circularized all universities, colleges, law schools, inviting entries. Lafayette was the first to respond."

Henry Noble MacCracken,* President of Vassar College: "A cane which once spanked Matthew Vassar, founder of Vassar College, when he returned home after running away, was presented to our institution. This cane will be used by the students in leading cheers and songs."

James Rowland Angell, President of Yale University: "At a reception given to the Freshman Class, said I: 'You cannot under the Federal law and you cannot under the University law bring intoxicating liquors into any building of the University. . . . When you go out into the streets [of New Haven, Conn.] it is your business to observe the ordinary amenities of life. . . . The University will not permit dissipation!'"

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst: "In the Marie Antoinette room of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, London, a dinner was given in my honor by two of my husband's editors. Those present included: Arnold Bennet, A. S. M. Hutchinson, Gilbert K. Chesterton, Rebecca West, W. L. George, J. D. Beresford, E. Phillips Oppenheim, Charles G. and Kathleen Norris."

Johan Bojer, Norwegian novelist: "I arrived from Norway to lecture to my half million former countrymen, now U. S. farmers. Said I: 'It is not good for Norway, this emigration. But it is no doubt an excellent thing for the U. S. . . . The future American will be a big blond man.'"

"Billy" Sunday, evangelist: "Attendance at my Niagara Falls revivals was sparse. I gave the officials in charge a 'verbal lambasting.' Then 7,000 crowded the tabernacle."

Dr. Adolf Lorenz, famed orthopedic surgeon: "Arriving from Vienna on the steamship *Resolute*, I discussed eugenics. I said that a man before he marries should know the character and health of his wife and should have known her well several years; that a man should be about eight years older than his wife; that I am unalterably opposed

* The Presidents MacCracken are brothers.

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to marriage when the woman is older than the man."

Frances White, vaudeville veteran: "A San Francisco reporter termed me 'an animated exclamation point.' In our interview, said I to him: 'I found a shop where I could get shoes, which is quite wonderful—for I wear a very small size.'"

John D. Rockefeller: "On the 63rd anniversary of my first job (in a Cleveland commission house), said I: 'But for the discipline I got in those three and a half years I might now amount to nothing.'"

Dorothy Russell, daughter of the late Lillian Russell, actress: "In Pittsburgh I filed charges against my stepfather, Alexander P. Moore, U. S. Ambassador to Spain. I accused him of gross mismanagement of my mother's estate, which now brings me only \$50 a week. The proceeds of the sale of her belongings (including precious jewels and photographs autographed by princes and kings) amounted to only \$40,000. My attorney said that this was inconceivably small."

Cyril Maude, actor: "My son, John Maude, returned to his studies at Oxford after a serious illness. On Broadway soon afterwards a friend of his suggested to me that it would be difficult for him to find and enter a profession not already overcrowded. Said I: 'I have a profession all picked out for him. I am going to bring my son to America and make him a taxicab color designer.'"

AERONAUTICS

America Wins

The Schneider Cup race off the Isle of Cowes provided plenty of thrills. When Lieut. A. Worthington Gorton wrecked his Wright seaplane in a trial flight, barely escaping from the water, American hopes were dashed. But one of the British entrants. (R. A. W. Kenworthy) met a similar fate.

Of the four machines finally starting, the Curtiss-Navy racer came in first, with Lieut. David Rittenhouse, U. S. N., piloting magnificently over the course of 186 miles at an average speed of 177.4 miles per hour. The winning airplane was built in 1921 as a land plane and carried off the Pulitzer cup in that year. With floats added and a more powerful motor, it brought more glory to its builders and to American aviation. The victory insures the holding of the contest next year in the U. S., with Long Island Sound as the most probable site.

Towing Targets

Air Service pilots receive nasty assignments. Last week five officers had the dangerous task of towing target gliders 500 yards behind them, while anti-aircraft guns fired away in pitch darkness broken intermittently by searchlights. The gunners destroyed three of the target gliders, demonstrating the effectiveness of anti-aircraft defense even at night, and the fliers came down safely. But the slightest miscalculation would have meant death. Hundreds of persons at Willoughby Beach and Old Point Comfort (Va.) witnessed the maneuvers, heard shells burst 5,000 feet above their heads.

New Records

World's records for distance and endurance were set when the French dirigible *Dixmude* soared uninterrupted for 118 hrs., 41 min. over 4,500 miles of Africa, Europe and the Mediterranean. The distance: from San Francisco to New York and half way back; from Boston to Southampton and thence to Gibraltar.

On her lofty way back from a two-day cruise over the Sahara, the *Dixmude* met a hurricane above Sardinia—so circled back to the African coast. Next day Sardinia and Corsica passed beneath her. At seven the following morning she hovered over Paris, then dropped a wreath on the monument at Moulins to the victims of the dirigible *Republique's* crash some years ago, swung back to the Riviera and landed in front of her hangar near Marseilles at the dawn of her fifth day of flight.

Commander McCrary of the gigantic new ZR-1, U. S. Navy, about to take a test run from Lakehurst, N. J., to St. Louis, was much impressed by the *Dixmude's* performance.

MILESTONES

Born. To Eliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. Wadsworth, in Manhattan, a daughter, Nancy.

Married. Miss Geneva Mitchell, famed chorus girl, to Jack Hayes, theatrical publicity agent, in Cleveland. Her first marriage, to Robert Savage, wealthy Yale student, was annulled last year. Her mother stated that she is now 16.

Married. Miss Helen Cannon Le Seure of Danville, Ill., granddaughter of ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon of the House of Representatives (TIME, March 3), to Dorsey Richardson of Baltimore, Director General for Europe of the U. S. Lines, in London.

Died. Jerome Patrick, actor, 39, in Manhattan, of heart disease. He last appeared as leading man to Miss Alice Brady in *Zander the Great*.

Died. Hon. Aubrey Nigel Henry Molyneux Herbert, one-time diplomat, half-brother of the late Earl of Carnarvon, in London, following an operation. When the tomb of Tutankh-Amen was opened he is said to have exclaimed: "Something dreadful will surely happen in our family!"

Died. Mrs. Ellen Shehan Hanlon, 90, in Manhattan. She was employed by President Lincoln while in the White House as nurse to his son, Robert Todd Lincoln.

Died. Eduardo Calosso, 67, Italian artist, at Turin, of heart failure, while painting a portrait of Monsignor Bartolomei, Bishop of Pine-rola. The Bishop administered the last Sacraments to him before he expired.

Died. Lyman Stewart, 83, pioneer Californian oil-man, at Los Angeles. Starting three years before John D. Rockefeller, he built up the Union Oil Co., now capitalized at \$100,000,000.

Died. Sir J. Halliday Croom, 76, at Edinburgh. He was former President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, once President of the British Gynecological Society, three times President of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society.

Died. William Henry Ellis, the "man who would be king," 59, at Mexico City. (See page 2.)

Died. Count Mattachich, Austrian nobleman and former Army officer, in Paris. Twenty years ago he eloped with Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg-und-Gotha, daughter of Leopold II of Belgium, wife of Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg-und-Gotha, mother-in-law of the late Kaiserin's brother, Duke Ernst Günther. He was at once imprisoned on a charge of forgery; she was shut up in an asylum. Six years later, he carried out an abduction of the Princess. Thereafter, in spite of poverty and snubs, they never separated.

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Through the mellowing mists of years, Mrs. Harriman recalls the "fuss and feathers" of her "flapper days." Memories crowd with kaleidoscopic rapidity. Released from the bonds of secrecy by the passage of time, she reveals amusing incidents in the social lives of celebrated society leaders of her day. She tells of the embarrassed host-

ess in one of Newport's most fashionable homes, whose temperamental chef refused to go on with the dinner unless he had a particular brand of champagne! She recalls that the first Newport golf links were laid out by Theodore Havemeyer just thirty years ago. Golf was then, "the rich man's game that took whole cow pastures to play it in."

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Time, The Weekly News Magazine published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1923. County of New York } ss. State of New York }

Before me a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Henry R. Luce, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of Time, The Weekly News Magazine and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publishers, Time, Inc., 236 East 39th St., New York City.

Editors, Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce, 236 East 39th St., New York City.

Managing Editor, Briton Hadden, 236 East 39th St., New York City.

Business Manager, Henry R. Luce, 236 East 39th St., New York City.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual, the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Signed HENRY R. LUCE, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of September, 1923.

(Seal) Elizabeth J. Vail.

(My commission expires March 30, 1924.)



After a cursory view of TIME's summary of events, the Generous Citizen points with pride to:

Practical recapitulation of glandular potentialities. (P. 19.)

Smooth-faced golf clubs—they are permitted. (P. 21.)

The detection of Vitamin X. (P. 19.)

Glory for America off Cowes. (P. 25.)

The absence of seven-league sentences from Presidential rhetoric. (P. 1.)

A Sioux-donym for "a jolly good fellow." (P. 8.)

Resumption of identities. (P. 20.)

A persevering French dirigible. (P. 25.)

A university that will not permit dissipation. (P. 24.)

Undeniable progress in two cinema decades. (P. 15.)

Journals that followed through and scuttled the bucketshops. (P. 20.)

Gentlemen from Georgia and Massachusetts fraternizing at the Coolidge kennels. (P. 1.)

More consideration for our immigrants. (P. 2.)

Cristobal Colón, still honored four centuries afterward. (P. 4.)

A land in which every citizen is entitled to an education. (P. 17.)

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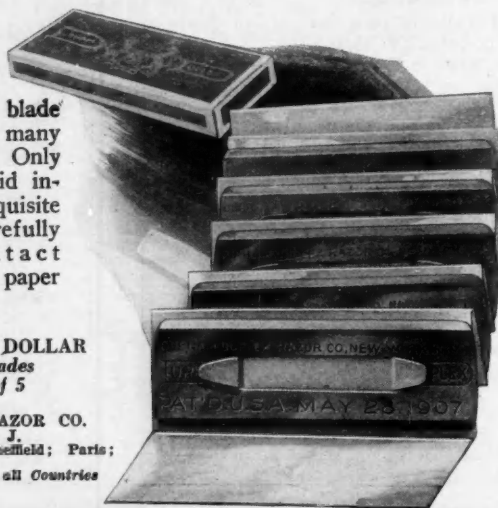


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VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

Billie Burke as a substitute for George Washington (with no prejudice against Miss Burke). (P. 12.)

...

Flood losses for Joseph Pennell. (P. 13.)

...

The Shaggy Genius who waits and waits and waits. (P. 16.)

...

A Frenchman's "right" to shoot his wife. (P. 18.)

...

Unjust aspersion on Manhattan editorial pages. (P. 20.)

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An arms pact that is not disarming. (P. 1.)

...

No deflation for taxes. (P. 3.)

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Oklahoma at odds with herself. (P. 6.)

...

A bloody Sunday at Düsseldorf on the Rhine. (P. 10.)

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The business cycle, indestructible while credit endures. (P. 23.)

...

The impossibility of autonomy for Fiume. (P. 11.)

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The Law's delay from May, 1922, to September, 1923. (P. 18.)

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Nine men with 580 cases too many. (P. 4.)

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The earthquake tax, \$13 per capita in Japan. (P. 12.)

...

A suicidal leap that caused a great cathedral to be reconsecrated. (P. 18.)

...

The poor side of a bad business for Oxford debaters. (P. 17.)

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